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The MIDLANDERS

BY CHARLES TENNEY JACKSON

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CHAPTER II—(Continued)

...e looked on Knute's sturdy face ...er, by his side, peered fearfully at ...ad. To the dusty lads from the ...ket quarry, Harlan was a young ...n of consequence who had his ...thes pressed at the Iowa Pressing ...b, and bought front seats in the tin ...ra house when a show came to ...n. The town kids in the "nigger ...ven" could look down and see Har- with some pretty girl. Also he ...t to the frat dances and treated ...nsels at the Palace of Sweets, and ...s a "Geek," whatever that was, and ...died law back east, and was a no- ...le person in Rome, Iowa. So surely, ...be the son of Judge Van Hart and ...e on High street and own one of the ...r automobiles in the county—all ...s went with law and order and ...hteousness, and one was deserving, ...thout envy, of having one's pants ...ssed at the Iowa Pressing Club. If ...ute could have apothesized all that ...s best in America, next to Rube ...n Hart, who could bat .400, he would ...e placed Harlan, the genial, kindly ...g man of High street and Har- ...d.

"Old Thad's a hard one," Knute add- ...but his voice rose to a triumphant ...h. "But law and justice'll beat ...! Maybe we'll get a thousand dol- ...s Aurelie said so. And if we get ...housand dollars, Aurelie's going to ...e a dress and go to the high school ...y! Uncle Mich said so! And Uncle ...h won't peddle no more bootleg ...sky if we get a thousand dollars! ...en he and paw'll get along better ...en he don't peddle bootleg whisky. ...d—" his voice fell solemnly, "if we ...the thousand dollars maybe Aure- ...d go to church!"

...he editor laughed gracelessly. He ...id not see Harlan's face as the lads ...ed across the lawn to the court ...se.

..."When?" he said irrelevantly, "are ...coming back to practice law and ...edite the regime of justice, truth, ...ignity and other virtues, Harlan?" ...Next year. Father wants me to be- ...with the old firm. Donley is a good ...l of a hack. So there's a chance for ...

..."Chance?" Curran sighed. "When, ...a Van Hart, was there ever any- ...g else but a chance—the golden ...nce? I suppose everything will be ...out easy for you. You're a son ...fortune, Harlan." He looked ...ut his dingy shop, where his fath- ...dreams and his own had ended. ...ell, son, you deserve it. All that's ...t in our best blood is in you. I'm ...d you're going to settle down here. ...can do so much—much that I ...dn't reach. Your position—just see ...these little Dane boys look at you ...ttle Americans in the making, and ...stand for all America to them— ...ice, law order." He checked his ...sposizing at Harlan's smile. "Old ...p, I mean it!"

...etween the two was a comradeship ...ch their years belied. Many a night ...the long quiet summer Harlan had ...nged in Wiley's shop, and while the ...Job-press clanked, they argued ...homorically of the day's questions. ...e West was astir with newer de- ...ations of democracy, and Curran, ...inutile Celtic poet and enthusiast, ...the pulsing. Socialism, the iniative ...recall, direct election of senators, ...checking of judicial tyranny; these, ...ng with the little common issues of ...county—municipal ownership of ...water-works, road-building, drains ...carry ok Sinsinawa's overflow, in- ...ries into the Tanner Company's ...racts—all these Wiley had put be- ...e Harlan in his years of mental ...th through high school.

...e knew of the judge's conservatism, ...all the influence of birth, breeding, ...ociation which were about the ...nger man, and he felt a master's ...le, a jealous triumph, that he was ...ning Harlan's deeper ideals. The ...n Harts had a tradition formed by ...vard, the Atlantic Monthly, a New ...land ancestry and generations of ...fty but not burdensome wealth. A ...pered blood, a certain coldness in ...ing on the larger aspect of affairs, ...this went with the judge's calm, ...dly, imperturbable example. The ...st had not broken the sense of their ...ture. They were the cautious genial ...ericans of the constitution whom ...means by "the best people."

...cept Rube. He was extra-constitu- ...al and a reversion. Even Harlan ...d sympathetically understand why ...e's hands felt too big at his moth- ...dinner-table.

...hey walked out through the warm ...ted night. Wiley sighed. "Old boy, ...ppose this is about the last. You'll ...gone now for a year. And Arne ...ce is going back to Wisconsin to ...sh up his agricultural course; and ...ell be too busy with school af- ...to find time for our meets in the ...shop. When we talked most of the ...st—us four. You've meant so much ...me, Janet says we ought to get out ...July number of The Inland Empire ...Christmas."

...hen they both shouted irrepressibly. ...e Inland Empire was a pulling ...thly the quartet had started a ...r ago with some vast hope of har- ...ing therein the genius of the Mid- ...s. It was always in the Earlville ...t-shops, waiting for the editors to ...the printers' bills four months be- ...d its date-line of issue. Janet ...ce's salary usually went to help- ...the hamstrung magazine. Wiley ...ran never had any money, and the ...Harts did not take kindly to Har- ...s connection with the project.

...nd as the two stood chuckling on ...corner, from the court-house win- ...s there came the bellow of a man's ...ce. It jarred and reverberated far ...n High Street with its sleepy ...nes tucked in the dusk, a red lamp ...e and there, fanned by the air of ...odorous country. Then came a si- ...ce. It was as if the entire town, ...sober decent community, stopped, ...cked by some blasphemy. But ...at the two men on the corner heard ...was the voice of Harlan's father, ...et, sure, insistent with authority ...inst the hoarse passion of the other: ...e court can not—"they could only ...h a word here and there—"intoler- ... . . . the law . . . . Mr. Bail- ... . . . John Lindstrom. Con- ...pt—"

...hen a lower bull-like answer dying ...y: and the shuffle of feet.

...arlan ran across the lawn with ...ey following. As they entered the basement by the jail door a little procession came down; a big rough man, and by his side, Marryat, the sheriff. The prisoner looked ahead, his blue eyes dulled; the week's growth of beard on his face twisted into ugly lines. His right sleeve swung empty from the elbow. Behind him was Lafe Mason, his attorney, perplexed, whispering to Jewett, the pot-bellied district attorney who listened apathetically.

The big man went down. At the jail door he stopped and raised his huge fist to shake it up the stairs. Harlan saw there his father who had just come out of his chambers and was watching Lindstrom, his face a study in control, in breeding, against the other's primal anger.

"Damn the law!"

Lindstrom strode on. "Damn the court!" He turned with Marryat's hand on his shoulder. The jurors, loitering, whispering, putting on their coats, were silent. The judge looked steadfast at the prisoner as if in himself was the spiritual inviolability of the law which could listen and endure; which had pronounced and could be patient. Harlan was at his side, and now his firm lips moved. "Lindstrom lost his case. He had none—I directed against him. The law is clear"—he stopped, and for an instant Harlan had a glimpse of the outrage and horror in his father's soul—"He cursed the law. I sent him down for contempt." The judge shivered though the air was warm. "Come on—let us get the fruit for your mother."

The young an did not follow at once. He, too, seemed dazed, but more at his father's suffering than at Lindstrom, taking from his pockets a knife, a bit of string, a nickel and a piece of tobacco, all piteous and inutile, this pocket of a poor man—Harlan saw a group on the court house lawn outside. Two bare-legged and terrified boys and a girl who seemed mothering them against this great fear. Lindstrom saw them also. His one fist shot up over the heads of the jailers. "Ay, home with you, lads! Knute and Peter! There'll be no more school, now. Damn their law, their taxes and their schools! I'll have no more of it for me or mine!"

The girl under the arc-light looked back silently. "And you, too, Aurelie!" the big man roared. "I've fed you in my house, but there'll be no more school for you!"

Wiley Curran had started forward with a cry. The judge's son was mute. But it seemed that there was graven on his soul more than the picture there. As if on the velvet lawn, against the peace and order of the town, the rich and fat land attentive, a life had been taken in shame; or more than a life, for on the souls of the workingman's children there was wrought a hate for all time. He was conscious now that Curran was angrily shouting wild words; that the two lads had fled, and that the slender girl, with a last look as if her biterness were too large to hurl at them, was following.

The young man felt an intolerable revulsion. He suddenly ran to the corner, staring after her and then dashed on along a street leading to the bluff. When he reached it he saw the girl on the trail among the rocks, running with the lithe swiftness of a doe. He shouted after her:

"Aurelie! Aurelie!"

But no answer came down from the leafy cliff. And after a moment some guilty consciousness stilled his tongue. His class, his kind, his tradition, the blood behind him fought down this man's rebellion. He went back to the Square where his father was waiting in the buggy. The men of the town had scattered from the place of justice.

CHAPTER III.

The Discard.

They gave Lindstrom, the quarryman, his freedom at the end of the day. All that time he sat staring down the whitewashed corridor at the grimy window beyond which the reddening maples hung. The other prisoners swabbed the cement floor or played with greasy cards, but the one-armed man did not notice them. Marryat, the sheriff, had a real sympathy for him as he sat in the stink of the jail.

"Come, John, man—wash up and be leaving. It was only a day the judge sent ye down for—for cursing the law, John, and that's wrong. But that ye lost the case, that's bad, too, what with the wife and yer crippled arm and all. But Judge Van Hart's a good man, John—and I doubt if any man in the county was sorrier for ye than he—but it was law, John."

The quarry worker took his knife and soiled tobacco and bit of string and went away without a word. When a man's 50 and on the ebb of strength,

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE

The Lincoln Highway Route

Thirteen states will be traversed by the Lincoln Highway, the route of which was definitely announced in a proclamation issued from the national offices of the Lincoln Highway Association in the Dime Bank building, Detroit.

The states which will be honored by this memorial to Abraham Lincoln are New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California.

Starting in New York city the highway passes through Jersey City, Newark and Trenton to Philadelphia, then west to Pittsburg, through the north central section of Ohio, over to Fort Wayne and South Bend, skirts Chicago, enters Joliet, Rochelle, Sterling and other Illinois cities, reaches Iowa at Clinton and leaves at Council Bluffs, passes through Omaha, goes to Denver and north to Cheyenne, west through Green River and Evanston to Salt Lake City, finds its way into Nevada by way of Tippet's ranch and after reaching Reno, goes to Lake Tahoe, California, finally ending on the Pacific seaboard at Oakland and San Francisco.

The directors of the Lincoln Highway Association have endeavored to select a route of easy grades yet combining the scenic splendors of the country. Some of the points either on, adjacent to or to be connected by branch highways are Gettysburg, Washington, Canton, the resting place of McKindley, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, the home of Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., Lincoln's birthplace in Kentucky, the scenic splendors of Colorado, the Grand Canon of the Colorado, and the varied wonders of Utah, Nevada and California.

Proclamations of the Route of the Lincoln Highway, signed by the directors and officers, R. A. Alger, Paul Deming, F. A. Selberling, Albert J. Beveridge, John N. Willys, A. R. Pardington, R. D. Chapin, A. Y. Gowan, Emory W. Clark, Henry B. Joy and Carl G. Fisher and also by Henry E. Bodman, legal counsel, and Frank H. Trego, engineer, setting forth the objects and advantages of the motorway have been received by the Toledo Automobile Club and will be distributed among auto dealers and business houses to be posted.

The entire cost of building the Lincoln Highway, it is said, will be $10,000,000. Half of this amount has already been raised, principally among manufacturers. The directors are now appealing to the motorists to support the project and help raise the balance of the cost.

CHAPTERS OF A POSSIBLE AUTOBIOGRAPHY

By THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The War of America the Unready

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I SUPPOSE the United States will always be unready for war, and in consequence will always be exposed to great expense, and to the possibility of the gravest calamity, when the nation goes to war. This is no new thing. Americans learn only from catastrophes, and not from experience.

There would have been no war in 1812, if, in the previous decade, America, instead of announcing that "peace was her passion," instead of acting on the theory that unpreparedness averts war, had been willing to go to the expense of providing a fleet of a score of ships of the line. However, in that case, doubtless the very men who in the actual event deplored the loss of life and waste of capital which their own supineness had brought about would have loudly inveighed against the "excessive and improper cost of armaments;" so it all came to about the same thing in the end.

Peace at Any Price.

There is no more thoroughgoing international Mrs. Gummidge, and no more utterly useless and often mischievous citizen, than the peace-at-any-price, universal-arbitration type of being, who is always complaining either about war or else about the cost of the armaments which act as the insurance against war. There is every reason why we should try to limit the cost of armaments, as these tend to grow excessive, but there is also every reason to remember that in the present stage of civilization a proper armament is the surest guarantee of peace—and is the only guarantee that war, if it does come, will not mean irreparable and overwhelming disaster.

Glorified Hucksters.

In the spring of 1897 President McKinley appointed me assistant secretary of the navy. I owed the appointment chiefly to the efforts of Senator H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, who doubtless was actuated chiefly by his long and close friendship for me, but also—I like to believe—by his keen interest in the navy. The first book I had ever published, 15 years previously, was "The History of the Naval War of 1812;" and I have always taken the interest in the navy which every good American ought to take. At the time I wrote the book, in the early eighties, the navy had reached its nadir, and we were then utterly incompetent to fight Spain or any other power that had a navy at all. Shortly afterwards we began timidly and hesitatingly to build up a fleet. It is amusing to recall the roundabout steps we took to accomplish our purpose. In the reaction after the colossal struggle of the Civil War our strongest and most capable men had thrown their whole energy into business, into money making, into the development, and above all the exploitation and exhaustion at the most rapid rate possible of our natural resources— mines, forests, soil, and rivers. These men were not weak men, but they permitted themselves to grow shortsighted and selfish; and while many of them down at the bottom possessed the fundamental virtues, including the fighting virtues, others were purely of the glorified huckster or glorified pawnbroker type—which when developed to the exclusion of everything else makes about as poor a national type as the world has seen. This unadulterated huckster or pawnbroker type is rarely keenly sympathetic in matters of social and industrial justice, and is usually physically timid and likes to cover an unworthy fear of the most just war under high sounding names.

The Mollycoddle Vote.

It was reinforced by a large mollycoddle vote—the people who are soft physically and morally, or who have a twist in them which makes them acidly cantankerous and unpleasant as long as they can be so with safety to their bodies. In addition there are the good people with no imagination and no foresight, who think war will not come, but that if it does come armies and navies can be improvised—a very large element, typified by a Senator I knew personally who, in a public speech, in answer to a question as to what we would do if America were suddenly assailed by a first-class military power, answered that "we would build a battle-ship in every creek." Then, among the wise and high-minded people who in self-respecting and genuine fashion strive earnestly for peace, there are the foolish fanatics always to be found in such a movement and always discrediting it—the men who form the lunatic fringe in all reform movements.

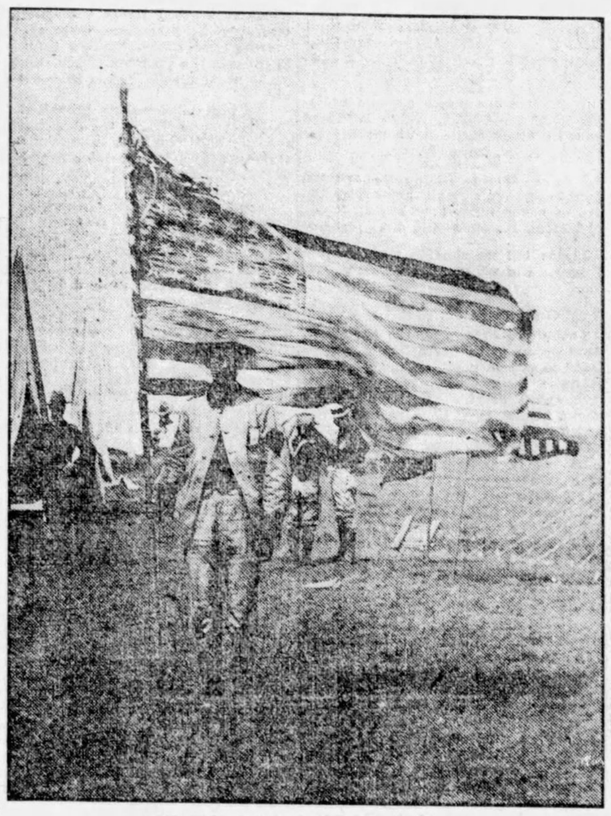
All these elements taken together made a body of public opinion so important during the decades immediately succeeding the Civil War as to put a stop to any serious effort to keep the nation in a condition of reasonable preparedness. The representatives of this opinion then voted just as they now do when they vote against battleships or against fortifying the Panama Canal. It would have been bad enough if we had been content to be weak, and, in view of our weakness, not to bluster. But we were not content with such a policy. We wished to enjoy the incompatible luxuries of an unbridled tongue and an unready hand. There was a very large element which was ignorant of our military weakness, or, naturally enough, unable to understand it; and another large element which liked to please its own vanity by listening to offensive talk about foreign nations. Accordingly, too many of our politicians, especially in congress, found that the cheap and easy thing to do was to please the foolish peace people by keeping us weak, and to please the foolish violent people by passing denunciatory resolutions about international matters—resolutions which would have been improper even if we had been strong. Their idea was to please both the mollycoddle vote and the vote of the international tail-twisters by upholding, with pretended ardor and mean intelligence, a National policy of peace with insult.

I abhor unjust war. I abhor injustice and bullying by the strong at the expense of the weak, whether among nations or individuals. I abhor violence and bloodshed. I believe that war should never be resorted to when, or so long as, it is possible honorably to avoid it. I respect all men and women who from high motives and with sanity and self-respect do all they can to avert war. I advocate preparation for war in order to avert war; and I should never advocate war unless it were the only alternative to dishonor. I describe the folly of which so many of our people were formerly guilty, in order that we may in our own day be on our guard against similar folly.

Building Up the Navy Against Heavy Odds.

We did not at the time of which I write take our foreign duties seriously in return. Gradually a slight change for the better occurred, the writings of Captain Mahan playing no small part therein. We built some modern cruisers to start with; the people who felt that battleships were wicked compromising with their misguided consciences by saying that the cruisers could be used "to protect our commerce"—which they could not be, unless they had battleships to back them. Then we attempted to build more powerful fighting vessels, and as there was a section of the public which regarded battleships as possessing a name immorally suggestive of violence, we compromised by calling the new ships armored cruisers, and making them combine with exquisite nicety all the defects and none of the virtues of both types. Then we got to the point of building battleships. But there still remained a public opinion, as old as the time of Jefferson, which thought that in the event of war all our problem ought to be one of coast defense, that we should do nothing except repel attack; an attitude about as sensible as that of a prize fighter who expected to win by merely parrying instead of hitting. To meet the susceptibilities of this large class of well-meaning people, we provided for the battleships under the name of "coast defense battleships;" meaning thereby that we did not make them quite as seaworthy as they ought to have been, or with quite as much coal capacity as they ought to have had. Then we decided to build real battleships. But there still remained a lingering remnant of public opinion that clung to the coast defense theory, and we met this in beautiful fashion by providing for "seagoing coast defense battleships"—the fact that the name was a contradiction in terms being of very small consequence compared to the fact that we did thereby get real battleships.

Our men had to be trained to handle the ships singly and in fleet formation, and they had to be trained to use the new weapons of precision with which the ships were armed. Not a few of the older officers, kept in the service under our foolish rule of pure seniority promotion, were not competent for the task; but a proportion of the older officers were excellent, and this was true of almost all the younger officers. They were naturally first-class men, trained in the admirable naval school at Annapolis. They were overjoyed that at last they were given proper instruments to work with, and they speedily grew to handle these ships individually in the best fashion. They were fast learning to handle them in squadron and fleet formation; but when the war with Spain broke out, they had as yet hardly grasped the principles of modern scientific naval gunnery.



IN THE ROUGH RIDER CAMP.

The Inevitable War.

Soon after I began work as assistant secretary of the navy I became convinced that the war would come. The revolt in Cuba had dragged its weary length until conditions in the island character; and there are few men standing disgrace to us for permitting them to exist. There is much that I sincerely admire about the Spanish character; and there are a few men for whom I have felt greater respect than for certain gentlemen of Spain whom I have known. But Spain attempted to govern her colonies on archaic principles which rendered her control of them incompatible with the advance of humanity and intolerable to the conscience of mankind. In 1898 the so-called war in Cuba had dragged along for years with unspeakable horror, degradation, and misery. It was not "war" at all, but murderous oppression. Cuba was devastated.

Peace and Murder—Or War and Progress.

During those years, while we continued at "peace," several hundred times as many lives were lost, lives of men, women and children, as were lost during the three months' "war" which put an end to this slaughter and opened a career of peaceful progress to the Cubans. Yet there were misguided professional philanthropists who cared so much more for names than for facts that they preferred a "peace" of continuous murder to a "war" which stopped the murder and brought real peace. Spain's humiliation was certain, anyhow; indeed, it was more certain without war than with it, for she could not permenently keep the island, and she minded yielding to the Cubans more than yielding to us. Our own direct interests were great, because of the Cuban tobacco and sugar, and especially because of Cuba's relation to the projected Isthmian canal. But even greater were our interests from the standpoint of humanity. Cuba was at our very doors. It was a dreadful thing for us to sit supine and watch her death agony. It was our duty, even more from the standpoint of national honor than from the standpoint of national interest, to stop the devastation and destruction. Because of these considerations I favored war; and today, when in retrospect it is easier to see things clearly, there are few humane and honorable men who do not believe that the war was both just and necessary.

The big financiers and the men generally who were susceptible to touch on the money nerve, and who cared nothing for national honor if it conflicted even temporarily with business prosperity, were against the war. The more fatuous type of philanthropist agreed with them. The newspapers controlled by, or run in the interests of, these two classes deprecated war, and did everything in their power to prevent any preparation for war. As a whole the people in congress were at that time (and are now) a short-sighted set as regards international matters. There were a few men, Senators Cushman K. Davis* and H. C. Lodge, for instance, and John Morgan, who did look ahead; but most of the congressmen were content to follow the worst of all possible courses, that is, to pass resolutions which made war more likely, and yet to decline to take measures which would enable us to meet the war if it did come.

*In a letter written me just before I became assistant secretary, Senator Davis unburdened his mind about one of the foolish "peace" proposals of that period: his letter runs in part: "I left the senate chamber about 3 o'clock this afternoon when there was going on a deal of mowing and chattering over the treaty by which the United States is to be bound to arbitrate its sovereign functions—for policies are matters of sovereignty. . . . The aberrations of the social movement are neither progress nor retrogression. They represent merely a local and temporary sagging of the line of the great orbit. Tennyson knew this when he wrote that fine and noble 'Maud.' I often read it, for to do so does me good." After quoting one of Poe's stories the letter continues: "The world will come out all right. Let him who believes in the decline of the military spirit observe the boys of a common school during the recess or the noon hour. Of course when American patriotism speaks out from its rank and file and demands action or expression, and when, thereupon, the 'business man,' so called, places his hand on his stack of reds as if he feared a policeman were about to disturb the game, and protests until American patriotism ceases to continue to speak as it had started to do—why, you and I get mad, and I swear. I hope you will be with us here after March 4th. We can then pass judgment together on the things we don't like, and together indulge in hopes that I believe are prophetic."

However, in the navy department we were able to do a good deal, thanks to the energy and ability of some of the bureau chiefs, and to the general good tone of the service. I soon found my natural friends and allies in such men as Evans, Taylor, Sampson, Wainwright, Brownson, Schroeder, Bradford, Cowles, Cameron, Winslow, and many others like them. I used all the power there was in my office to aid these men in getting the material ready. I also tried to gather from every source information as to who the best men were to occupy the fighting positions.

The Man Who Was Ready.

Sound naval opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of Dewey to command one squadron. I was already watching him, for I had been struck by an incident in his past career. It was at a time when there was threat of trouble with Chile. Dewey was off the Argentine and was told to get ready to move to the other coast of South America. If the move became necessary he would have to have coal, and yet if he did not make the move the coal would not be needed. In such a case a man afraid of responsibility always acts rigidly by the regulations and communicates with the department at home to get authority for everything he does; and therefore he usually accomplishes nothing whatever, but is able to satisfy all individuals with red-tape minds by triumphantly pointing out his compliance with the regulations. In a crisis, the man worth his salt is the man who meets the needs of the situation in whatever way is necessary. Dewey purchased the coal and was ready to move at once if need arose. The affair blew over; the need to move did not occur; and for some time there seemed to be a chance that Dewey would get into trouble over having purchased the coal, for our people are like almost all other peoples in requiring responsible officers under such conditions to decide at their own personal peril, no matter which course they follow. However, the people higher up ultimately stood by Dewey.

The incident made me feel that here was a man who could be relied on to prepare in advance, and to act promptly, fearlessly, and on his own responsibility when the emergency arose. Accordingly I did my best to get him put in command of the Asiatic fleet, the fleet where it was most essential to have a man who would act without referring things back to the home authorities. An officer senior to him, of the respectable commonplace type, was being pushed by certain politicians who I knew had influence with the navy department and with the President. I would have preferred to see Dewey get the appointment without appealing to any politician at all. But while this was my preference, the essential thing was to get him the appointment. For a naval officer to bring pressure to get himself a soft and easy place is unpardonable; but a large leniency should be observed toward the man who uses influence only to get himself a place in the picture near the flashing of the guns. There was a senator, Proctor of Vermont, who I knew was close to McKinley, and who was very ardent for the war, and desirous to have it fought in the most efficient fashion. I suggested to Dewey that he should enlist the services of Senator Proctor, which was accordingly done. In a fortunate hour for the nation, Dewey was given command of the Asiatic squadron.

When the Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, war became inevitable. A number of the peace-at-any-price men of course promptly assumed the position that she had blown herself up; but investigation showed that the explosion was from the outside. And, in any event, it would have been impossible to prevent war. The enlisted men of the navy, who often grew bored to the point of desertion in time of peace, became keyed up to a high pitch of efficiency, and crowds of fine young fellows, from the interior as well as from the seacoast, thronged to enlist. The navy officers showed alert ability and unwearied industry in getting things ready. There was one deficiency, however, which there was no time to remedy, and of the very existence of which, strange to say, most of our best men were ignorant. Our navy had no idea how low our standard of marksmanship was. We had not realized that the modern battleship had become such a complicated piece of mechanism that the old methods of training in marksmanship were as obsolete as the old muzzle-loading broadside guns themselves. Almost the only man in the navy who fully realized this was our naval attache at Paris, Lieutenant Sims. He wrote letter after letter pointing out how frightfully backward we were in marksmanship. I was much impressed by his letters; but Wainwright was about the only other man who was. And as Sims proved to be mistaken in his belief that the French had taught the Spaniards how to shoot, and as the Spaniards proved to be much worse even than we were, in the service generally Sims was treated as an alarmist. But although I at first partly acquiesced in this view, I grew uneasy when I studied the small proportion of hits to shots made by our vessels in battle. When I was President I took up the matter, and speedily became convinced that we needed to revolutionize our whole training in marksmanship. Sims was given the lead in organizing and introducing the new system; and to him more than to any other one man was due the astonishing progress made by our fleet in this respect, a progress which made the fleet, gun for gun, at least three times as effective, in point of fighting efficiency, in 1908 as it was in 1902. The shots that hit are the shots that count!

Getting Ready.

Like the people, the government was for a long time unwilling to prepare for war, because so many honest but misguided men believed that the preparation itself tended to bring on the war. I did not in the least share this feeling, and whenever I was left as acting secretary I did everything in my power to put us in readiness. I knew that in the event of war Dewey could be slipped like a wolf-hound from a leash; I was sure that if he were given half a chance he would strike instantly and with telling effect; and I made up my mind that all I could do to give him that half chance should be done. I was in the closest touch with Senator Lodge throughout this period, and either consulted him about or notified him of all the moves I was taking. By the end of February I felt it was vital to send Dewey (as well as each of our other commanders who were not in home waters) instructions that would enable him to be in readiness for immediate action. On the afternoon of Saturday, February 25, when I was acting secretary, Lodge called on me just as I was preparing the order, which (as it was addressed to a man of the right stamp) was of much importance to the subsequent operations. Admiral Dewey speaks of the incident as follows in his autobiography:

"The first real step (as regards active naval preparations) was taken on February 25, when telegraphic instructions were sent to the Asiatic, European and South Atlantic squadrons to rendevous at certain convenient points where, should war break out, they would be most available.

"The message to the Asiatic squadron bore the signature of that assistant secretary who had seized the opportunity while acting secretary of hasten preparations for a conflict which was inevitable. As Mr. Roosevelt reasoned, precaution for readiness would cost little in time of peace, and yet would be invaluable in case of war. His cablegram was as follows:

'Washington, February 25, '98.

"Dewey, Hong Kong:

"'Order the squadron, except the Monocracy, to Honk Kong. Keep full of coal. In the event of declaration of war Spain, your duty will be to see that the Spanish squadron does not leave the Asiatic coast, and then offensive operations in Philippine Islands. Keep Olympia until further orders. ROOSEVELT.'"

"(The reference to keeping the Olympia until further orders was due to the fact that I had been notified that she would soon be recalled to the United States.)"

All that was needed with Dewey was to give him the chance to get ready, and then to strike, without being hampered by orders from those not on the ground. Success in war depends very largely upon choosing a man fit to exercise such powers, and then giving him the powers.

Unreasoning Panic.

It would be instructive to remember, if only we were willing to do so, one fairly comic panic which swept in waves over our seacoast, first when it became evident that war was about to be declared, and then when it was declared. The public waked up to the sufficiently obvious fact that the government was in its usual state—perennial unreadiness for war. Thereupon the people of the seaboard district passed at one bound from unreasoning confidence that war never could come to unreasoning fear as to what might happen now that it had come. That accute philosopher, Mr. Dooley, proclaimed that in the Spanish war we were in a dream, but that the Spaniards were in a trance. This just about summed up the facts. Our people had for decades scoffed at the thought of making ready for possible war. Now, when it was too late, they not only backed every measure, wise and unwise, that offered a chance of supplying a need that ought to have been met before, but they also fell into a condition of panic apprehension as to what the foe might do.

For years we had been saying, just as any number of our people now say, that no nation would venture to attack us. Then when we did go to war with an exceedingly feeble nation, we, for the time being, rushed to the other extreme of feeling, and attributed to this feeble nation plans of offensive warfare which it never dreamed of making, and which, if made, it would have been wholly unable to execute. Some of my readers doubtless remember the sinister intentions and unlimited potentialities for destruction with which the fertile imagination of the yellow press endowed the armored cruiser Viscaya when she appeared in American waters just before war was declared. The state of nervousness along much of the seacoast was funny in view of the lack of foundation for it; but it offered food for serious thought as to what would happen if we ever became engaged with a serious foe.

THE SECRET OF LONESOME COVE

SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

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CHAPTER XIII.

Loose Ends.

Meditation furrowed the brow of Lawyer Adam Bain. Customarily an easy-minded participant in the placid affairs of his community, he had been shaken out of his rut by the case in which Kent had enlisted him, and in which he had thus far, found opportunity for little more than thought.

"Nobody vs. Sedgwick," grumbled he. "Public opinion vs. Sedgwick," he amended. "How's a self-respecting lawyer going to earn a fee out of that? And Len Schlager standing over the grave of corpus delicti with a warrant against searching, so to speak, in his hand. For that matter, this Professor Kent worries me more than the sheriff."

A sharp humming rose in the air, and brought the idle counselor to his window, whence he beheld the prime author of his bewilderment descending from a car. A minute later the two men were sitting with their feet on one desk, a fairly good sign of mutual respect and confidence.

"Blair?" said Lawyer Bain. "No, I don't know him, not even to see. Took Hogg's Haven, didn't he?"

"Then he doesn't use this post-office?"

"No. Might use any one of half a dozen. See here." He drew a county map from a shelf. "Here's the place. Seven railroad stations on three different roads, within ten miles of it. Annalaka would be way out of his reach."

"Yet Gansett Jim seems to be known here."

"Oh; is it Blair that the Indian works for? I never knew. Closer'n a deaf mute with lockjaw, he is. Well, I expect the reason he comes here occasionally is that it's the nearest license town.

"'Lo! the poor Injun when he wants a drink
Will walk ten miles as easy as you'd wink.'"

"Do you know most of the postoffices around here?"

"There isn't but one postmaster within twenty miles that I don't call by his first name, and she's a postmistress."

"Then you could probably find out by telephone where the Blair family get their mail."

"Easy!"

"And perhaps what newspapers they take."

"H'm! Yes, I guess so."

"Try it, as soon as you get back."

"Back from where,"

"Back from the medical officer's place. I think he must have returned by this time."

"You want to see Tim Breed?"

"No; just his records. Burial permits, I suppose, are a matter of public record."

"Yes. All you've got to do is to go and ask for 'em. You won't need me."

"Regrettable has his bad taste is," said Kent with a solemn face, "I fear that Doctor Breed doesn't regard me with that confidence and esteem which one reads of in illuminated resolutions."

"And you want me as an accelerator, eh?" smiled the lawyer. "All right. It's the Jane Doe permit you're after, I suppose?"

"Which?"

"Jane Doe. They buried the corpse from Lonesome Cove under that name. Unidentified dead, you know."

"Of course! Of course!" assented Kent.

"If you're looking for anything queer in the official paper you won't find it."

"You've examined it yourself?"

"Yes."

"Good! Nevertheless, I'd like to see the record."

Together they went to the medical officer's quarters. Doctor Breed had come in fifteen minutes before. Without preliminary, Lawyer Bain said:

"I want to see that Jane Doe certificate again."

"Aren't you afraid of wearin' out the ink on it, Adam?" retorted the other with a furtive grin.

"And I," said Chester Kent in his suavest manner, "venture to trouble you to show me the certificate in the case of Wilfrid Blair."

Something like a spasm shook the lineaments of Doctor Breed's meager face. "Blair!" he repeated. "How did you know—" He stopped short.

"How did I know that Wilfrid Blair is dead?" Kent finished for him. "Why, there has been time enough, hasn't there?"

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

Abe Martin

As soon as some folks recover from their anxiety over th' peach crop they begin t' worry about th' late p'taters.

THE DELICATE THERMOSTAT

Popular Mechanics.

A new thermostat, found useful in testing watch movements, and in various laboratory processes where a constant temperature is essential is claimed to be so sensitive that it will respond to temperature variations of only a fraction of one degree Fahrenheit.

Its action depends upon teh bulging out or contraction of the walls of the hollow disk filled with an exceptionally volatile liquid. The slightest change in heat changes the gas pressure in hte disk, bulging or contracting its side, the action of the patter closing or opening an electrical contact in the usual manner.

The Secret of Lonesome Cove

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The physician's hands clawed nervously at his straggling hair.

"Time enough?" he murmured. "Time enough? I'm only just back from the Blair place myself."

"News travels faster than a horse," observed Kent.

"It don't travel as fast as all that," retorted the medical officer, and shut his teeth on the sentence as if he could have bitten the tongue that spoke it.

"Ah," commented Kent negligently. "Then he died within two hours or so."

"This morning," retorted the other. "It's all in the certificate."

"All?" inquired Kent so significantly that Lawyer Bain gave him a quick look.

"All that's your business or anybody else's," said Breed, recovering himself a bit.

"Doubtless. And I'm to be permitted to see the document?"

Breed pushed a paper across the table. "There it is. I just finished making it out."

"I see," said Kent, giving the paper a scant survey, "that the cause of death is set down as 'cardiac failure.'"

"Well. What's the matter with that?"

"Just a trifle non-committal, isn't it? You see, we all die of cardiac failure except those of us who fall from airships."

"That record's good enough for the law," declared the medical officer, doggedly.

"Who was the attending physician?"

"I was."

"Indeed! And to what undertaker was the permit issued?"

"It was issued to the family. They can turn it over to what undertaker they please."

"Where is the interment to be?"

"Say, looky here, Mr. Man!" cried the physican, breaking into a sudden whining fury of hard-pressed timidity. "Are you trying to learn me my business? You can go to hell! That's what you can do!"

"With your signature on my certificate?" inquired the scientist, unmoved. "I won't trouble you so far, Doctor Breed. I thank you."

Outside in the street Lawyer Bain turned to his client. "You didn't look at the Jane Doe paper at all."

"No. I'm not so interested in that as in the other."

"Something queer about this Blair death?"

"Why, the fact that the attending physician and the certificating officer are one and the same, that there doesn't appear to be any real cause of death given, or any undertaker, and that the interment is too private for Breed even to speak of with equanimity, might seem so, to a man looking for trouble."

"Not another murder?" said the lawyer.

One side of Chester Kent's face smiled. "No," said he positively, certainly not that."

"There has been a lot of scandal about young Blair, I'm told. Perhaps they're burying him as quietly as possible just to keep out of the papers."

"I shouldn't consider his method of burial likely to prove particularly quiet," returned Kent. "Of course I may be wrong; but I think not. The most private way to get buried is in public."

"Well, if a death was crooked I'd want no better man than Breed to help cover it. By the way, the sheriff has been away since yesterday afternoon on some business that he kept to himself."

"That also may mean something," remarked Kent thoughtfully. "Now, if you'll find out about the newspaper matter, I'll go on over to Sedgwick's. You can get me there by telephone."

In the studio Kent found Sedgwick walking up and down with his hands behind his back and his head forward.

"Why the caged lion effect?" inquired the scientist.

"Some one has been having a little fun with me," growled Sedgwick.

"Apparently it was one-sided. What's this on the easel?"

"What would you take it to be?"

"Let's have a closer look."

Walking across the room Kent planted himself in front of the drawing-board, upon which had been fixed by means of thumb tacks, a square of rather soft white paper, exhibting evidence of having been crumpled up and subsequently smoothed out. On the paper was a three-quarter drawing of a woman's head, the delicate face beneath waves of short curely hair, turned a little from the left shoulder, which was barely indicated. Setting his useful monocle in his eye, Kent examined the work carefully.

"I should take it," he pronounced at length, "to be a sort of a second-hand attempt at a portrait."

"You recognize it, though?"

"It bears a resemblance to the face of the corpse at Lonesome Cove."

"Pretty good likeness, for a thing done from memory, I think."

"Memory? Whose memory?"

"Well—mine, for instance."

"Oh, no. That won't do, you know. It isn't your style of drawing at all."

"Setting up for an art critic, are we?"

"Aside from which you certainly wouldn't be using this sort of paper, when you've cardboard to your hand."

"So you're not to be caught, I see," said Sedgwick, with a nervous laugh.

"Not in so plain a trap, at any rate. Where did that precious work of art come from?"

"Heaven knows; Ching Lung found it lying on the door step, with a cobblestone holding it down. I'd like to lay my hands on the artist."

"You'd crumple him up as you did his little message, eh?" smiled Kent.

"At least I'd have an explanation out of him. It's a fact though, that I lost my temper and threw that thing into a corner, when Ching first handed it to me. Then it occurred to me that it might be worth saving. Interesting little sketch, don't you think?"

"No."

"What? You don't find it interesting?"

"Profoundly. But it isn't a sketch."

"What would you call it, then?"

"A copy."

"How can you tell that? You haven't seen the original from which it was made, have you?"

"No."

"Then, what's the basis?"

"Quite simple. If you had used your eyes on it instead of your temper, you might have seen at once that it is a tracing. Look for yourself, now."

Taking the magnifying monocle that Kent held out, the artist scrutinized the lines of the picture.

"By Jove!" Your'e right," said he. "It's been transferred through tracing paper, and touched up afterward. Rather roughly, too. You can see where the copyist has borne down too hard on the lead."

"What's your opinion of the likeness—if it is the likeness which you suppose?" inquired Kent.

"Why, as I remember the woman, this picture is a good deal idealized. The hair and eyes are much the same. But the lines of the face in the picture are finer. The chin and mouth are more delicate, and the whole effect softer and of a higher type."

"Do you see anything strange about the neck, on the left side?"

"Badly drawn; that's all."

"Just below the ear there is a sort of blankness, isn't there?"

"Why, yes. It seems curiously unfinished, just there.

"If you were touching it up how would you correct that?"

"With a slight shading, just there, where the neck muscle should be thrown up a bit by the turn of the head."

"Or by introducing a large pendant earring which the copier has left out?"

"Kent, you're a wonder! That would do it, exactly. But why in the name of all the marvelous, should the tracer of this drawing leave out the earring?"

"Obviously to keep the picture as near like as possible to the body on the beach."

"Then you don't think it is the woman of the beach?"

"No; I don't."

"Who else could it possibly be?"

"Perhaps we can best find that out by discovering who left the drawing here."

"That looks something of a job."

"Not very formidable, I think. Suppose we run up to the village and ask the local stationer who has bought any tracing paper there within a day or two."

As the demand for tracing-paper in Martindale Center was small, the stationer upon being called on, had no difficulty in recalling that Elder Dennett had been in that afternoon and made such a purchase.

"Then he must have discovered something after I left him," said Kent to Sedgwick, "for he never could have kept his secret if he he'd had it then."

"But what motive could he have?" cried the artist.

"Just mischief, probably. That's enough motive for his sort." Turning to the storekeeper Kent asked: "Do you happen to know how Mr. Dennett spent the early part of this afternoon?"

"I surely do. He was up to Dimmock's rummage, an' he got something there that tickled him like a feather. But he wouldn't let on what it was."

"The original!" said Sedgwick.

"What does Dimmock deal in?"

"All kinds of odds and ends. He scrapes the country for bankrupt sales, and has a big auction once a year. Everybody goes. You can find anything from a plough-handle to a second-hand marriage certificate at his place."

"We now call on Elded Dennett," said Kent.

That worthy was about closing up shop when they entered.

"Don't your lamp work right yet, Professor Kent?" he inquired.

"Perfectly," responded the scientist. "We have come to see you on another matter, Mr. Sedgwick and I."

"First, let me thank you," said Sedgwick, "for the curious work of art which you left at my place."

"Hay-ee?" iquired the Elder, with a rising inflection.

"Don't take the trouble to lie about it," put in Kent. "Just show us the original of the drawing which you traced so handily."

The town gossip shifted uneasily from foot to foot. "How'd you know I got the picture," he giggled. "I didn't find it myself, till I got back from the auction."

"Never mind the process. Have you the original here?"

"Yes," said Elder Dennett; and, going to his desk he brought back a square of heavy bluish paper, slightly discolored at the edges.

"That's a very good bit of drawing," said Sedgwick, as he and Kent bent over the paper.

"But unsigned," said his companion. "Now, Mr. Dennett, whom do you suppose this to be?"

"Why, the lady that stopped to talk with Mr. Sedgwick, and was killed in Lonesome Cove."

"Then why did you leave out this earring in copying the picture?"

"Aw—well," explained the other in some confusion, "she didn't have no earrings on when I seen her. And it looks a lot more like, without it."

"Your bent for gratuitous mischief amounts to a passion," retorted the scientist. "Some day it will get you into deserved trouble, I trust."

"I guess there ain't no law to prevent my givin' away a picture, if I like," sulked the Elder.

"Perhaps you'd like to give away another one."

Yankee shrewdness sparkled in the eye of Mr. Dennett. "Mr. Sedgwick said that was a good drawin,' and I guess he knows. I guess it's worth money."

"How much money would you guess?"

"Five dollars," replied the other, in a bold expulsion of breath.

At this moment, Sedgwick, who had been studying the picture in the light, made a slight signal with his hand, which did not escape Kent.

"Five dollars is a big price for a rough pencil sketch," said the scientist. "I'd have to know more of the picture to pay that for it. Where did you find it?"

"In this book. I bought the book at Dimmock's rummage auction." He produced a decrepit, loosely-bound edition of the Massachusetts Agricultural Reports. "The picture was stuck in between the leaves."

"No name in the book," said Kent "The fly-leaf is gone. But here's the date of publication: 1830."

"That would be just about right," said Sedgwick with lively interest.

"Right for what?" demanded Dennett.

Before there was time for reply, Kent had pressed a five-dollar bill into his hand, with the words:

"You've made a trade."

"Wait," protested the Elder. But the sketch was already in Sedgwick's possession.

"It's an Elliott," said that gentleman. "I'm sure of it. I've seen his sketches before—though they're very rare—and there's an unmistakable touch about his pencil work."

"In that case," said Kent Suavely, "Mr. Dennett will be gratified to know that he has sold for five dollars an article worth 50 times that."

They left him, groaning at his door, and went to look up Dimmock, the rummage man. But he was wholly unable to throw any light on the former owner of the reports, in which the drawing had been tucked away. There the investigation seemed to be up against a blank wall.

"Isn't it astounding!" said Sedgwick. "Here's a partrait antedating 1830, of a woman who has just died, young. What was the woman I saw; a revenant in the flesh?"

"If you ask me," said Kent slowly, "I should say, rather, an imitation."

Further he would not say, but insisted on returning to the Nook. As they arrived, the telephone bell was ringing with the weary persistence of the long-unanswered. To Kent's query, Lawyer Bain's voice announced:

"I've been trying to get you for an hour."

"Sorry," said Kent. "Is it about the newspapers?"

"Yes," said the lawyer. "I've got the information." And he stated that four newspapers went regularly to Hedgerow House,—The New York Star and Messenger and The Boston Eagle to Alexander Blair, and The Boston Free Press to Wilfrid Blair.

Over this information Kent whistled in such melancholy tones that his host was moved to protest.

"You're on the track of something, and you're keeping it dark from me!"

"I'm not traveling the most brilliantly illuminated paths myself, my young friend," replied Kent, and lapsed into silence.

The artist set the Elliott sketch beside the copy, and compared them for a time. Then he fell to wandering desolately about the studio. Suddenly he turned, walked over to his friend, and laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Kent, for the love of heaven, can't you do something for me?"

"You mean about the girl?"

Sedgwick nodded. "I can't get my mind to stay on anything else. Even this infernal puzzle of the pictures doesn't interest me for more than the minute. The longing for her is eating the heart out of me."

"My dear Frank," said the other quietly, "if there were anything I could do, don't you think I'd be doing it? It's a very dark tangle. And first of all I have to clear you—"

"Never mind me! What do I care what people think?"

(To Be Continued.)

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THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have a young colt, just weaned, and wish to stable it in barn with cows. Will they do well if kept together? Also what is the best feed for a colt? —Mrs. A., Willow, W. Va.

Will some one please give an explanation of the diseases hollow horn and wolf in tail of cattle and a remedy for the same.—S., Long, W. Va.

I would like to have some one tell how to remove a small tumor from the eye of a dog other than having it cut out.—Mrs. B., Brookville, Pa.

Please tell me how to store carrots through the winter.—C., Cameron, W. Va.

Good Grooming Pays Well.

Though often quoted, the saying "a good grooming is worth half a horse's feed" is seldom taken at its real value. Many a farmer who feeds his work stock with great care, is often lax about seeing that their coats, manes and tails are properly cared for. With most farmers the daily grooming consists of a currying, a brushing, or a combination of the two. This is all right as far as it goes, but it is not complete enough for horses doing heavy work. A good outline for grooming might be divided into five operations: First, currying; second, wiping with a straw wisp; third, brushing; fourth, rubbing with rags, and fifth, care of main, tail and feet.

The use of the currycomb is for the purpose of loosening up the dirt and filth adhering to the skin. It should be held firmly, but in currying tender skinned animals care should be taken not to press too hard, as a scratched skin often results in infection. The straw wisp is generally used just after the currycomb and consists in going over the entire horse with a little handful of clean straw, wiping off the material loosened up by the comb. The work of the wisp is facilitated by the spreading of a thin coat of sawdust over the horse before rubbing.

A thorough brushing is one of the most important steps in the care of a horse. The brush should not be too stiff and is best used with a currycomb. The purpose of the brush is to clean out the hair and work up the skin into a soft and pliable condition. In this way the pores of the skin are opened up, and the secretion of the oils that produces a glossiness of the coat is stimulated. The rag used for the rubdown should be of cotton cloth, and should be clean. The rub rag simply lays the hair and brings out the gloss. It has best results when slightly dampened.

The last process, the care of the feet, mane and tail, is probably more often neglected than any other step. Besides the usual daily brushing of the mane and tail, they should, at frequent intervals, be washed. Washing with warm water and castile soap, rinsing with cold water, and then rubbing till almost dry gives good results. Washing not only cleanses the tail thoroughly, but induces a greater growth of hair. The care of the feet embraces cleaning out the sole with a hoof hook, washing out the sole and the outside of the hoof with water and sponge and wiping them quite dry with a rag. Many times this process is the means of discovering nails picked up or stone bruises, and if carefully followed there will be little trouble with hoof diseases. It is quite essential that the hoof be wiped dry after each washing, for if it is left to dry alone the hoof soon becomes brittle and liable to cracks. The use of hoof preparations is seldom profitable. A very light application of vaseline is all that is ever necessary for a healthy hoof.

When to groom a horse is a question that each man will have to answer for himself. With a hard-working farm horse it is probably best to care for them twice a day. That is, a currying and a brushing in the morning before work; and a brushing and cleaning out of the hoofs at night. With many farmers it is hard to find the time for such attention after work hours. This, however, is the time that the animal most needs care. Coming in from a hard day's labor, covered with dust and sweat, the evening meal and the night's rest are no more refreshing to the horse than they would be to a person under the same circumstances. These little attentions only take 20 or 30 minutes a day and the horse pays them back many times in increased efficiency, value and appearance.

Potato Moth Pest.

Warning against a pest that threatens every dinner table in the land has been issued by the department of agriculture against the tuber moth, which is working havoc with the potato crop in numerous parts of tha country and whose ravages threaten to prevent the planting of the vegetable in many places for the winter supply.

The pest is especially prevalent in California and Texas, the department reports, and through shipments of early potatoes it is being introduced broadcast throughout the United States.

Experts of the bureau of entomology urge growers to look carefully over the potatoes they dig and destroy every potato and vine that shows the slightest signs of the moth. Special attention, they add, should be given to the seed potatoes, on which the subsequent crop depends. Fumigation with carbon bisulphid is recommended.

The scientists utter a warning against careless methods in planting and harvesting potatoes, and declare "unless protective and defensive measures are adopted at once there will be a serious reduction of the potato crop."

THE DAIRY

Use Clean Buckets.

The bucket from which the calf is fed should be washed and scalded after each feeding. The use of filthy slop buckets and unclean and sour milk will surely result in unthrifty calves, and in a great deal of trouble with scours, says Southern Farming.

Within three or four weeks the calf will begin to eat bran and shelled corn, and will nibble at hay. A small amount of these materials should, therefore, be provided. Good, clean clover or alfalfa hay give the best results. Care should be taken not to give too much grain. A safe rule is to give a little less than the calf will clean up.

At the age of 10 to 12 weeks, if a good pasture is available, the calf will be able to get a living off grass. When this is the case the skimmed milk may be withdrawn. Care should be taken at this time to avoid stunting the calf, and enough grain should be given to keep it in a thrifty, growing condition, but not fat.

Teaching the calf to drink out of a bucket requires a little patience. Gently back the calf into a corner of the stall, stand astride the youngster, wet the fingers in the milk and let the calf get a taste of the milk. Then gently lower the hand into the pail, the calf meanwhile sucking the fingers. Allow it to continue sucking the hand, and it will meanwhile be sucking or drinking the milk. Then gently remove the hand and the calf will continue to drink the milk. Sometimes it is necessary to allow the calf to go 24 hours without food before it will allow itself to be fed from the bucket.

Teaching the calf to eat grain may be accomplished by daubing a little bran on the nose after it has finished drinking its milk. In licking this off it will learn to eat the feed, a small quantity of which should be placed before it. It will learn to eat hay without any special encouragement.

Developing the Cow.

Close students of cowology know that persistency in milking may be encouraged the first period of lactation by extra feed and care.

Never let a young cow form the habit of drying up early. If allowed to do this the first season, there will be a tendency in the same direction next season.

Don't complain about the heifer's milk not being so rich in butter fat, for a portion of her food must go for growth. She is not a full grown animal.

Take the heifer's calf away and sell it abruptly after it has taken her milk in the natural way for some time, then try to milk her while her teats are tender from being sucked and she will be apt to put her foot in the pail. She will yield more kindly to the change if you will feed her something she likes at milking time and treat her kindly. She will soon learn that you are no more likely to hurt her than the calf.

Some good authorities say that heifers will take more kindly to being milked by hand if the calf is taken away before it has sucked at all; but never forget that the calf should be given its own mother's milk for at least the first week. It contains nutrients which the young calf needs to give it strength and build up bone and muscle.

Poor fences teach the heifer to be breachy, an undesirable trait. One cow that breaks the bonds will spoil her herd, for one rogue makes many.

LIVE STOCK

Salting the Stock.

An English authority says that in the blood of animals there are six or seven times more salt than potash, and that the composition of the blood is constant. To keep animals in good health a definite amount of common salt must be assimilated.

The excess of potassium salts in vegetable foods causes by chemical exchange an abnormal loss of common salt. This is proved by the fact that the craving of an animal for common salt is most noticeable when the food contains a large proportion of potassium salts, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas.

The addition of salt to animal food increases the appetite, promotes the repair of tissue by its searching diffusion through the body, and stimulates the rapid using up of its waste products. Boussingault's experiments showed that salt increases muscular vigor and activity, and improves their general appearance and condition. Salt fed daily to hogs increases to a considerable extent the gain from the feed consumed.

Salt should be kept where it can readily be obtained by the animals, but never mixed in their feed. In the former case the animal will use it as needed, but when sprinkled in the feed there is a liability of too much being taken.

Silage for Breeding Horses.

Many have the impression that silage is no good for horses, especially for breeders. This fallacy has been shown by the experience of a large importer and breeder of draft horses who fed silage to his imported Belgians, Shires and Percherons. This breeder fed 12 pounds of corn silage that was well matured and eared, eight pounds of oats, four pounds cut alfalfa, four pounds bran, and all the timothy hay they would clean up.

At the end of 60 days these horses had averaged a gain of three and three-fourths pounds a day. None of the fifty horses thus fed went off feed or were sick. None of them stocked when bad weather prevented daily exercise, and never before was the service of a veterinarian not called for colic.

For work horses there's danger of feeding too heavily on silage just as too much grass will loosen them too much, but good silage properly fed is most excellent for horses.

Moldy silage should not be fed to horses, especially to mares in foal.

Sheep Maxims.

Sheep are practically immune to tuberculosis.

There are 54,000,000 sheep in the United States.

About fifteen different breeds of sheep are now recognized.

The nutritive value and digestibility of mutton ranks high.

A pound of mutton can be produced at less cost than any other kind of meat.

Reliable statistics show that sheep are relatively free from diseases dangerous to man.

Of 14,208,727 sheep inspected for food purposes in 1912, only 15,402 were condemned, about one-tenth of one per cent.

One-tenth of these condemnations were due to caseous lymph-adenitis, a germ disease causing an inflammation of the lymph-glands.

Of the serious parasitic diseases affecting sheep, stomach worms probably cause the heaviest losses to sheep raiser.

Docking lambs improves their general appearance and increases their market value, without retarding their growth to any extent.

If lambs are not docked or castrated until warm weather, pine tar smeared over the fresh wounds will help to keep the flies away.

To produce the best quality of wool, sheep must have access to plenty of good pasture. Continuous grazing on the same pasture is undesirable.

THE ORCHARD

Packing and Selling Fruit.

Proper marketing is now one of the most important problems, the solution of which will help the horticulturist to greater pleasure and profit from his industry. More and more are we coming to realize the importance of doing things in the best manner possible. Time was when apples were dumped promiscuously into a barrel and sent off to market, but such a proceeding is no longer tolerated with apples any more than with other kinds of fruit and berries.

The progressive fruit dealer nowadays insists upon having everything reach his hands in perfect shape. All fruit must be graded carefully, and nothing imperfect in the slightest degree dares to be in the package. Big nice looking specimens on top and inferior quality below, at once advertises the producer in a manner contrary to his wishes and best interests, as he will find out if he desires to make further sales to the dealer he has once victimized.

The fruit grower often complains because the prices he gets for his products are not up to the highest market quotations. Shippers often blame the commission merchant, calling him dishonest and all sorts of bad names, when the fault really lies with the shipper himself. The reliable commission merchant sends out quotations, but, remember, the prices are for first-class products, packed properly.

Too much stress can not be placed upon the importance of neatness. Consumers are becoming more and more particular about what they buy; an article must look well, or they will not buy. The relation of appearance to taste is pretty closely associated, after all. Hence, neatness on the part of the grower and packer can not be considered solely in the aesthetic sense of the term, but as a matter of cold dollars and cents. No matter how much care you have taken in packing your fruits, unless you have used clean and neat packages, you are the one who has to stand the bill for them; but when you use attractive packages, giving a full pack of carefully graded fruit, the consumer pays the bill in the higher price asked, and you have reaped the good results.

Always use good, clean packages, and don't put culls or fruits of poor quality in the bottom, but fill the packages from the bottom to top with the same quality. For inferior quality stuff, be reasonable and do not expect first-class prices. Never use short-weight packages, but give good measure in every instance. Don't pack decayed fruit, and never mark a package of berries as first grade when they are covered with sand and grit, no matter how large they may be. Finally, never ship to a strange commission merchant without first learning something about his methods and responsibility from authentic sources. Most of them are fair and square, but there are a few of the other kind, and it is always worth while going to considerable bother to deal with a merchant who is not only reliable, but also appreciative of good quality and dependable products. — R. B. S., Ohio.

Heading Off Tree Borers.

Now is the time to wage war on tree borers—a war of prevention—and State Zoologist Surface has prepared a bulletin on the subject. In it he says:

"The lime-sulphur solution is not too strong to apply to the trunks of trees of any kind at any time, if applied at what we call San Jose scale strength. Never use the concentrated or full strength solution. Always dilute it with at least four or five times its bulk of water, diluting from the concentrated strength of the commercial, or the concentrate home-boiled. What is generally called strong lime-sulphur means the San Jose scale strength or specific gravity 1.03.

"It can be used at any time of year if not applied directly to the foliage or the young growing parts.

"For preventing borers use the San Jose scale strength with one ounce of arsenate of lead added to each gallon of the solution, applied as a spray or wash at the base of the tree, being sure to use it abundantly.

It is not considered best to use tarred paper wrapped closely around the tree at the time of planting. It is liable to enfeeble the tree during the summer time. It is all right to put it around the tree during the winter. Of course, if there for the winter time only, it will not prevent the borers, but will give protection from rabbits or mice.

"You can use arsenate of lead as strong as five pounds to 50 gallons of water without injury to the foliage of the trees, but it is a wasteful use of material. I prefer to use it not stronger than three pounds in 50 gallons of liquid, whether this be water, Bordeaux mixture or dilute lime-sulphur solution."

POULTRY

Feed and Care of Laying Hens.

Hens that lay only seven or eight dozen eggs in a year usually lay them during the summer months when eggs are cheap and therefore are not money makers. In order to produce the best results the hens should be carefully selected from the best early hatched pullets and should be fed all they can eat from the time they are hatched until they are ready to lay. For winter eggs the best results can be obtained from well matured pullets or hens that have finished molting by the latter part of September when they are ready to be put into the laying house and in condition for laying by oNvember 1.

The house should be dry and sanitary with enough windows to admit plenty of sunlight, and other openings covered with fine meshed wire or muslin to admit an abundance of fresh air. Dryness, sunlight and fresh air will keep the fowls healthy, and only healthy birds may be depended upon to produce a large number of eggs.

The feed that a hen receives makes a vast difference in the quality and quantity of eggs which she will produce. At the present time we are feeding our hens the following dry mash: Bran 200 lb.; middlings, 100 lb.; corn and oats, 200 lb.; gluten, 50 lb.; meat scrap, 100 lb.; also a mixture of grains composed of: wheat, 100 lb.; cracked corn, 100 lb.; oats, 75 lb.; kaffir corn, 50 lb.

We are feeding about four quarts of this mixture to 100 hens twice a day, and the dry mash is kept in hoppers before them at all times. We use three quarts of chick seed three times a day to a house containing 500 hens; this is sown in the straw that covers the floor six to eight inches in depth, this method furnishes exercise. Scratcing keeps the blood in circulation, the bowels in a good condition and the fowls strong and vigorous.

This combination of feeds contains the necessary protein and ash to produce eggs. When we vary this combination the chickens do not get the proper proportions of the different ingredients needed, and there is a noticeable decrease in the yield.

Many poultrymen do not give the cost of keeping a hen proper consideration. A hen requires a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half of feed per year. Therefore it is an important item to keep the cost of this feed below $1 per bushel. If this is done the cost ranges from $1.25 to $1.50 per year, making a hen laying 10 dozen of eggs per year profitable. Fresh water should be kept before the hens constantly, for a laying hen is a free drinker. A flock in full lay will consume twice as much water as one that is not laying.

Cleanliness should not be neglected. A hen, like a human being, needs to be made comfortable in order to do the best work. The walls and roosts should be kept free from mites, which suck the life blood out of the fowls. The dropping boards should be regularly cleaned and filth removed from the houses. Dust boxes containing sand or coal ashes should be provided in order that the hens may enjoy a daily dust bath. With good feed and proper attention a person should clear one dollar per hen per year.

The Roost Mite.

Roost mites are very common and troublesome. When they become numerous enough they not only infest the nests but other parts of the building, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. They are much like tiny spiders and are often called spider lice by poultrymen.

Mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene to all infested parts of the building. They become numerous during the warm mother. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint your roosts once every four or six weeks in winter and once every two weeks during the warm weather. You will probably never see a mite in a house so treated.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

THE GARDEN

Currants and Gooseberries.

Thousands of persons, with ... appliance for success, are still ... tent to live without plentiful supply ... these delicious, healthy and ... luxuries, merely because they do ... know how to make them yield. ... have a few stunted bushes set in ... grass, with three-fourths of the ... dead, and then wonder why they ... not bear in abundance.

There is not a more beautiful ... growing than the currant, ... propagated, and the same may be ... of the gooseberry. Growers who ... attention to the subject never ... the root to make more than one ... or as the English say, "make ... stand on one leg," thus forming ... beautiful miniature tree. The ... can be done either in the fall ... spring, but owing to the fact ... these two plants start growth at ... first approach of open weather in ... spring, it is advisable that it be ... in the fall.

You must take sprouts of last ... growth and cut out the eyes or ... leaving only two or three at the ... then put them about half their ... into mellow ground, when they ... root and run up a single stalk, ... ing a beautiful and symmetr... head. If you wish it higher cut ... eyes out again the second year. ... you choose you can make it grow ... feet high. The bushes require ... soil, which must be kept rich ... well worked.

Trim out the old wood as soon ... begins to decline and shorten all ... young shoots to keep the bushes ... good shape. Sprinkle ashes around ... roots occasionally to keep the ... away. This places your fruit out ... the reach of hens, and prevents ... goseberry from mildewing, which ... happens when the fruit lies near ... ground and is shaded by a superab... dance of leaves and sprouts, ... changes an unsightly bush, ... cumbers and disfigures your gar... into an ornamental dwarf tree.

They should yield one year ... setting, and bear good crops in ... two to three years.

Weed Fighting in Fall.

The garden is often neglected in ... fall, after its crops have been ... gathered and its usefulness appare... ended until another growing sea... But the importance of continuing ... warfare against weeds clear thro... the fall can not be over emphasi... We are prone to think that the pro... and only time to fight weeds is wh... they are most aggressive. After ... have conquered those of early su... mer we relax our efforts, and the ... sult is that during the early ... scores of them in almost every gar... develop seeds enough to stock ... own grounds and the grounds of ... our neighbors.

Go over your garden at least one ... week all through the season, and ma... a systematic search for weeds th... have escaped your attention. They ... sly things, these weeds, and they ... hide away under the protection ... larger plants, and before they are ... covered they will have fulfilled th... mission of perpetuating their spec... unless you are constantly on the lo... out for them. The garden in which ... weeds are ever allowed to perfect ... soon becomes so clean that weed p... ing ceases to have any terror for ... All its fertility is given to the ve... tables you plant in it, and thus ... keeping the weeds down we are ... abled to save waste as well as work.

The ideal garden is a weedless o... To this end we urge an inspection ... the garden in the fall, after most ... its crops have been harvested, and ... thorough cleaning of every part of ... Cutting down and uprooting now t... weeds that live over winter will sa... a good deal of work that will have ... be done next spring if it is neglect... now.

Honey is not properly appreciated ... a human food. It should not be ... garded as a luxury, as is often do... but should be on the family table ... most daily, as a delicious, nutriti... palatable and healthful food. Th... are very few homes where a few stan... of bees cannot be properly kept, a... the honey for home use is certai... worth the effort. Honey is a conc... trated sweet, often cheaper w... bought than cane or sorghum syr... and even the poor at prevailing pr... can afford to use it.

Lower R. R. Fares TO THE Pacific Coast

Write to me at once for best price in effect only Sept. 25 to Oct. ...

I can save you money and offe... through tourist sleeping cars bring... ing down cost to rock bottom, y... giving you the best of service.

Don't delay, write today. Address

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Chicago Great Western R. R.
1143 Peoples Gas Bldg., ... Chic...

WONDERFUL GALVANIZED Steel Roofing OFFER

Fire, Water and Lightning Resistant. Practically Indestructible.

Special Summer Offer

Never before in the history of the roofing business has such a wonderful offer been made.

It is good only for 90 days, and we advise that you take immediate advantage of this offer. Our stock consists of only about 10,000 squares of this corrugated iron roofing and siding, which will be sold at this wonderfully low price. This roofing which we are offering at $1.25 per square is brand new and first class in every particular. It is light weight, comes in sheets 26 x 24 ins. x 1¼ in. corrugation. This price of $1.25 per square is for our grade FA-700, black corrugated roofing, and this price is f. o. b. cars Chicago, freight prepaid. This is not galvanized, but black steel roofing and siding.

$1.25 Per 100 Sq. Ft. Buys Best STEEL ROOFING

Write us for **Freight Prepaid Prices** on Galvanized Roofing and Siding. This is your opportunity to supply your roofing needs at a tremendous saving. Don't fail to take advantage of it. We can furnish you any kind of metal roofing you want.

New, Heavy Galvanized Roofing 2¾c Square Foot

We are quoting the lowest prices in the history of the roofing business. We can furnish you new heavy galvanized roofing and siding, at 2¾c per square ft. Never before and probably never again will you be able to buy it at such a price. A fortunate purchase enabled us to secure a limited amount, which we will dispose of at this price during this 90 day sale only.

We Will Save You Money

On every kind of Roofing, Siding or Ceiling—we can furnish you the material necessary for re-roofing your house, barn, granary, church, residence, garage or poultry house. We can also furnish you the siding, conductor pipe, eaves trough, and everything needed. METAL ROOFINGS ARE BEST and cheapest in the long run, easiest to lay, longest life, non-warmer in Winter; do not taint rain water; with ordinary care will last a life-time.

The Chicago House Wrecking Co.

Prominently known to the public for 20 years as the great "Price Wreckers" and now owned by the Harris Bros. Co., have decided that their best interests require that the name of the principal owner of the company be more prominently brought to the public's notice. There is no change in our business except that the d Harris Bros. will, in the future, advertise and sell their goods, heretofore advertised and sold under the name of The Chicago House Wrecking Company, under the name of the Harris Bros. Co.

Write Today For Free Samples and Freight Prepaid Prices

Tell us kind of building, length of rafters, and your ideas as to style of roofing, siding or ceiling you prefer. We will give you the benefit of our 20 years experience. The unequalled buying power, made possible by our perfect organization and our $10,000,000 capital stock, make it possible for us to pick up these snaps and pass them along to you. Be sure to ask for our special low freight prepaid prices. Your money back if any goods fail to meet our representation. Our binding guarantee is your protection.

Harris Bros. Co. 35th & Iron Sts. Dept. FA-93 Chicago

ERGER SPURNED Y PROGRESSIVES

w Party Chooses Committee to Lead Fight for Members of Congress.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19. —The gressive party the other day threw m the gage of battle to the ocratic and Republican parties organizing a congressional campn committee which will take a ng part in next year's congresal campaign.

he committee was organized at a ference of Progressives at which member of the new party in ress was present. It is the Prosive answer to the suggestions the new party and the Republns are about to amalgamate.

he first move of the Progressives made by the election of Repreative Hinebaugh, of Illinois, to cha rmanship of the committee. closely follows the election of resentative Woods, of Iowa, a proive Republican, to the chairmanof the Republican congressional paign committee, and of Repreative Doremus, of Michigan, to chairmanship of the Democratic ressional campaign committee.

he second move will be the anncement by Col. Roosevelt, early October, of his future plans for new party and his positive anncement that the new party is to stay.

he newly organized committee start work immediately in the district of West Virginia, where ccessor to John W. Davis, solicitor al of the United States, will be ted in October. The district will rganized, speakers of national ute will be sent in, and literature be distributed to the voters. In y congressional district Progress will be nominated for the house. ur committee," Representative Hinebaugh said, "will work on lines much different from those laid down by the committees of the two older parties. We plan to have a member from every congressional district in the country instead of one member from each state. Thus Illinois will have 25 members, and, as soon as the state is redistricted, 27. We intend to organize each congressional district carefully and thoroughly. This work of organization will be carried on under the direction of the national committee."

Asked as to his opinion on the future course of Col. Roosevelt, Representative Hinebaugh said:

"I believe all this talk about Roosevelt accepting the Republican nomination in 1916 comes from the enemy and is circulated for the purpose of weakening the rank and file of the Progressive party."

DROPS FROM BALLOON TO DEATH

Boy Had One of the Ropes Wound Around Wrist.

Woodstock, Conn., Sept. 17.—Thirteen-year-old George Bernier, who was holding a guy rope to a balloon while it was being inflated preparatory to an ascension at the local fair yesterday afternoon, was suddenly carried 500 feet in the air and then dropped to instant death in front of the grand stand, where 5,000 people were assembled.

In order to secure a better hold on the guy rope during the inflation, the boy wound the rope about his wrist several times. When the baloonist, Harold Gates, of Newburyport, Mass., started his assension the boy did not have time to unwind the rope and was carried swiftly upward, dangling by one hand. Gates was not aware of the boy's predicament until the rope had unwound itself and the boy was dashed to death.

Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page—this issue.

MAN HAS A USEFUL FAMILY

Walhalla, N. Dak., Sept. 17.—John Nelson, farming 14 miles northeast of here, has completed harvesting 640 acres of grain on which all of the work was done by his own sons and daughters, and he expects to do threshing operations entirely by his family.

Five sons and four daughters are all expert farm workers. During harvesting operations the girls ran binders, while their brothers shocked the grain.

In the threshing operations girls will drive bundle wagons.

Resinol a household ointment

The same soothing, healing, antiseptic properties that make Resinol Ointment so effective for skin eruptions, also make it the ideal household remedy for

Burns	Boils	Pimples
Cuts	Ulcers	Blackheads
Wounds	Felons	Piles
Sores	Chafings	Irritations

And a score of other troubles which constantly arise in every home, especially where there are children. That is why Resinol Ointment should be on *your* medicine shelf, ready for instant use.

Every **druggist sells it**

Prescribed by doctors for 18 years. All druggists sell Resinol, but for generous sample, and a miniature cake of Resinol soap, write to Dept. F Resinol Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.

THIS BIG BARGAIN ROCKER

Direct from factory to you **$2.69**

Every article illustrated in our Catalog is as good a value as this Rocker.

Write for our New Free Catalog. Most wonderful money saving book ever published. You can buy from us easier than in a store. It shows accurate illustrations and truthful descriptions of over 1,000 pieces of furniture, all lower priced than in any other catalog you ever saw. It will convince you that it is profitable for you to deal with us. Our prices are the lowest on earth.

Large, handsome rocker in beautiful rich golden finish. Upholstered in Manhattan leather. Broad arms. Roomy spring seat 19 inches square. Back 38 in. high from floor. 24 in. from seat. Weight 30 lbs.

Full size Iron Bed	$1.19
Kitchen Cabinet Base and Top	4.95
Handsome Set of 6 Dining Chairs	5.85
Brussels Room Rug 9x12 feet	8.95

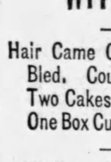
Everything at similar low prices all shown in our catalog. WE SELL YOU ON 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL. Order what you want, use it a month, then decide. If not satisfactory return it to us. We will refund all you paid with freight charges both ways. Write for our catalog today, study it, you will see for yourself that you save big money in dealing with us.

MOORE & MERRITT CO., Station 922, Pittsburg, Pa.

HEAD COVERED WITH DRY SCALE

Hair Came Out. Head Itched and Bled. Could Not Attend School. Two Cakes of Cuticura Soap and One Box Cuticura Ointment Cured.

2760 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo. — "My little daughter's head began with a dry harsh scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scab with pus under it. Her hair came out in less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time, it looked so badly. She was so sore and had such big brown scabs on her head that the teacher would not let her attend school.



"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every third day and the Cuticura Ointment at night. After three days the scabs began to come off and new hair to come in. In three weeks her head was well of sores. Two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

Why not have a clear skin, soft white hands, a clean scalp and good hair? It is your birthright. Cuticura Soap with an occasional use of Cuticura Ointment will bring about these coveted conditions in most cases when all else fails. A single set is often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

☞Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

SPAIN'S PRINCESS IS DEAF

Second Daughter of Queen Probably Never Will Speak.

Manchester, England, Sept. 22.—Relatives of the queen of Spain have been shocked by the news that the second daughter of the queen, like her second son, will be deaf and dumb, says the Manchester Guardian.

It is feared that the little Spanish princess is totally deaf and unless this can be corrected she will probably never be able to speak.

The pessimistic reports of the royal physicians and specialists have nearly broken the heart of the queen. She goes constantly with her children to the convents of the religious orders in and near Madrid to ask for prayers of intercession on their behalf.

DIGGS GIVEN TWO YEARS

San Francisco, Sept. 17.—Maury I. Diggs, former state architect of California, was sentenced today by Judge Van Fleet in the United States district court to serve two years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin and to pay a fine of $2,000 for violating the Mann white slave traffic act.

F. Drew Caminetti was sentenced to 18 months at San Quentin and to pay a fine of $1,500 for a similar offense.

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Elegantly engraved THIN MODEL, GOLD FINISHED gentle Hunting case, 7 jewel American lever movement, stem wind and stem set. 20 year guarantee sent with each watch. Long gold finished chain for Ladies, fob or vest chain for Gents. Free.

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EXAMINATION FREE. Let us send it C.O.D. to your express office. When you examine it, if you think it is a bargain and equal to any $15.00 watch, pay the express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies' Man's or Boy's size and express agent our Special price $3.75. Mention Ladies' Man's or Boy's size

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This handsome corset cover is made in a pretty blind and open work design, exactly as illustrated. Has silk ribbon drawn entirely around and finished with bow. The arm holes are lace edged. Has draw string at waist. Front buttons down front. Sizes, 32 to 44 inches. You will be surprised to get this beautiful corset cover for less than 50c. If you are not entirely satisfied we will refund your money. This is only one of hundreds of great values in our Bargain Flyer No. 1. Send for it.

Order by No. 189U52. We pay postage. Send only 25c.

FREE Fall Bargain Flyer No. 1 and 500-Page Catalog

We want you to have our big 500 page catalog and Fall Bargain Flyer No. 1. Free for the asking. Write for it now, **today.** Let us save you many dollars on your everyday needs.

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5 YEAR GUARANTEE

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our catalogs of Rich Watches we will send this elegant Railroad watch, by mail post paid, for ONLY 98 CENTS. Gentlemen's size, full nickel silver plated case, locomotive on dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with 98 CENTS and watch will be sent by return mail post paid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 98c today. Address R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 538 So. Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

BRYAN PLAN FOR PEACE APPROVED

Senator Burton Found Idea Met Favor at The Hague Meeting.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Senator Burton, of Ohio, in a statement today discussing the world movement for peace and the recent meeting at The Hague, in which he was representative of the United States, said in part:

"The Interparliamentary Union is made up of members of the legislative bodies of the different nations of the world. Twenty nations were represented at The Hague. As yet, the South American countries have not sent representatives to the union. From the New World only the United States and Canada were represented.

"One of the principal resolutions adopted by the union was one indorsing the treaties proposed by Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan's plan proposes that when two countries are unable to settle their differences by diplomacy, the questions at issue shall be submitted to an international commission of five members, who shall take testimony and make a report on the subject in dispute.

"One year is allowed in which to make this report. The plan does not comntemplate that either of the nations shall be bound by the finding made, but its great advantage is that it affords time for the passions of anger and excitement to cool and brings to bear the opinion of the outside world upon the merits of the controversy. The resolution was adopted by the union unanmously and wth consderable enthusasm.

"Among other resolutons adopted by the union was one recomemnding that nations at war should be prevented by all practcal means from obtaining loans for prosecuting war in other countries. To the surprise of many who were present, the English delegates, representing the creditor nation, favored this resolution.

"A resolution was adopted favoring 2-cent postage among all the nations of the Universal Postal Union. Also, one was adopted looking to the right of a nation to establish itself permanently as a neutral nation in case of war and to protect itself from belligerents engaged in a contest. This proposition was favored by delegates from the smaller nations of northern Europe—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Belgium and Holland.

It was not expected that the commission, of which Senator Burton is a member, formed to fram a plan for an international court, would report until next year. Satisfactory progress was made, however, and it is expected the subject will be considered at the next meeting of the union to be held in Stockholm in July, 1914.

Wages $8 a Week; Girl Kills Herself

Chicago, Sept. 20.—Social welfare workers were interested today in the fate of Selma Peterson, a 19-year-old girl employed in a clothing factory, who committed suicide after she had lived for six months on meals which food experts had said were sufficient to sustain life.

Her reason for her act was given in a note: "Wages too low. Life not worth living."

In a notebook she had set down her weekly expenditures, showing that meals, room rent, car fare and laundry took $7.25 of her $8 wages. There were entries which stated that her daily diet consisted of the following:

For breakfast, coffee and rolls; for dinner, beef stew and milk, and rice pudding; for supper, fruit salad, graham crackers and milk.

Shortly before the girl died she regained consciousness. To a physician she said: "Doctor, did you ever live for six months on 20-cent dinners?"

The menu in the girl's diary was submitted to an expert on food values who asserted it contained all of the elements necessary to support life.

FOUR BRIDES-ELECT KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Special to The Blade.

Buda Pest, Sept. 22.—Four girls who were to become brides today were killed by lightning near the village of Nagy-Varad. The girls were picking flowers to decorate the church for the wedding. They were overtaken by a storm and took refuge in a grotto to which lightning struck.

Facts in Nature

FOR centuries it has been known that Nature's most valuable health giving agents for the cure of disease are found in our American forests. Over forty years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N.Y., used the powdered extracts as well as the liquid extracts of native medicinal plants, such as Bloodroot and Queen's root, Golden Seal and Stone root, Cherry bark and Mandrake, for the cure of blood diseases. This prescription as put up in liquid form was called

DR. PIERCE'S

Golden Medical Discovery

and has enjoyed a large sale for all these years in every drug store in the land. You can now obtain the powdered extract in sugar-coated tablet form of your medicine dealer, or send 50c in one-cent postage stamps for trial box to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N.Y., and tablets will be mailed, postage prepaid.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" makes rich, red blood, invigorates the stomach, liver and bowels and through them the whole system. Skin affections, blotches, boils, pimples and eruptions—result of bad blood—are eradicated by this alterative extract—as thousands have testified.

Send 31 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only on a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, clothbound ADDRESS DR. R. V. PIERCE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

GREAT UNIVERSITY FOR METHODISTS

Rockefeller Aids Texas Church Men in $1,000,000 for Project.

New York, Sept. 20. — Helped by a gift of $200,000 from Mr. Rockefeller"s general board of education in this city, the Methodists of Texas have just completed a campaign to raise $1,000,000 for a university in Dallas, to be known as Southern Methodist university. Practically all of the $800,000 apart from the Rockefeller gift was raised in Texas, and in addition the city of Dallas gave 602 acres of land.

Two buildings are already near completion. One is Dallas hall, which will be the administration building and central structure of the group to be erected on the great campus. The other is the men's dormitory. A girls' dormitory has been planned.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, secretary of the general education board, said in announcing the board's gift: "Dallas is the best unoccupied territory in the United States for a university and the Methodists are the people to build it."

"The buildings have been planned and the campus plotted for a great institution," says Dr. Robert Stuart Hyer, president of the university. "To be classed as a university by the board of education of the Methodist church an institution must have at least $1,000,000 of productive endowment. This is by no means an unreasonable demand, for the statistics of universities show that such a sum is necessary to provide for 500 students. Present indications are that the number of students, who will seek admission to Southern Methodist University will exceed this figure. By agreement with the general board there must be set aside for permanent endowment one-half of the first million dollars."

IN 33 YEARS ASKS ALIMONY

Woman Divorced in 1879 Wants Help From Ex-Husband.

Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 22. — Whether a woman who has waited 33 years before bringing action can now recover alimony from her husband is a question which the court of appeals of this state will be asked to decide. Thirty-three years ago Thomas C. O'Brien separated from his wife, Mrs. Agnes O'Brien, whom he married three months before. Mrs. O'Brien has now begun action for maintenance and alimony.

The couple were married in Providence, R. I., in 1879. Three months later Mrs. O'Brien alleges, her husband demanded that she obtain a loan of $20,000 from her father, so O'Brien might start in the grain business. She refused, a quarrel ensued, and they parted. She says his income is $15,000 a year. O'Brien sets up a denial of the charges made by his wife and says his income is not more than $4,000 a year.

INDIAN SIGNS U. S. CURRENCY

First of Race Becomes Registrar of U. S. Treasury.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Gabe E. Parker, a Choctaw Indian of Academy, Okla., first man of his race to be register of the treasury, was sworn into office today.

His signature will appear on all currency. He declared he regarded his appointment as a signal recognition of the red men.

URGES GERMANY TO COME IN

Berlin, Sept. 22. — Representative Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri, who is staying at Bad Herzburg, wrote today to the Cologne Gazette and the Frankfort Gazette, urging reconsideration of Germany's decision not to participate in the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, as this is, he points out, a deflection from Emperor William's policy of cementing the friendship between the two countries.

The Midlanders

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

and has felt failure, and thinks of wife and children as he sits holding his empty sleeve, and knows he has lost against the fact of a society organized ruthlessly to crush the loser, he has little heart for the comfortings of the jailer.

He went away a new-born criminal. Before, merely the discard of the cities, a mechanic, worker on the structural iron of great buildings until cast aside in this dangerous trade for younger men and more alert. Well, that was right—the old worker faces that. But Lindstrom was burly and strong. Surely, in the country—the fat land—there was place for a man stout of heart and willing, too old to work at his trade, but too young to lose hope. He would save himself from the slag heap of the cities, where, in the blatant religion of success, he who fails is either vicious or lazy. So he came to the river bottoms, where his wife had heard of an uncle squatted on unclaimed land and truck-raising for a livelihood. There, crowding into Uncle Michigan's houseboat, which had grown through the years by the addition of several crazy lean-tos until it was now a rambling cottage, the Lindstroms were one of the very poor families of the rich county. They were big with the hope of the country five years ago. They did not know that, first of all, the farmer is a capitalist, and the city man turned adrift there, penniless, and with mouths to feed, is helpless. John became a day worker in Tanner's quarries; his wife, a Tennessee woman, long expatriated from her hills, whining to be gone forever of Chicago, was now a querulous invalid, what with labor and child-bearing. There Lindstrom fought his inevitable, losing fight; but with old Michigan's truck raising, which cloaked his whisky peddling, and John's wages, they all got on until Tanner's quarry machine crushed the chief bread winner's hand.

So it was damn the law! When one is old, bewildered, helpless before all these smooth phrases and precedents, all this fine talk of sleek men to the jury, and one hears the judge direct the verdict against one, does one mince words? Why, then, did the lawyers say one had a right if the judge knew so glibly different? A good workingman, too, on the rock pile; quiet, steady, matching his strength against the young men, those terrible, merciless young men, who fling the discard aside, take his job and go whistling down the road, pipe in mouth, when the day is done! And now, broken, crushed, bewildered with the smooth talk of the lawyers, and knowing one has lost—does a man take it calmly when the judge sentences him and his children to beggary? No, he raises his fist—and damn the law!

Lindstrom came back the quarry road to his shanty. He sat across the table from his two freckled sons and the old, one-legged soldier whisky-smuggler smoking his pipe by the woodbox. They feared to question the returned jailbird; when his wife whined some complaint, as she held the baby to her flat breast, stirring her pots over the stove, he growled a rough tenderness.

"There, woman. The jail—you can smell it on me, but no matter. And the work—we can do a bit better yet with the garden. It's here we'll stay, for I'll not lift my face in town again. They heaped the filth of the law on me, and my children's name. We'll have no more of the'r town and schools and all. If I'm no fit man for 'em my lads are not—we'll take no more of their time and money."

She looked up in her slattern fright. He ruled them with his heavy Puritan righteousness. Even Aurelie, Michigan's gipsy limb of a girl, under John's foster-parenthood these five years since the Lindstroms came, had to be still before him.

"Ah, John," the mother cried. "Take the children out of school? Knute ready for his seventh grade, and Aurelie in high school. And like to graduate if we can get the dress and all!" She rubbed her bony hand across her chin to ease the sting of th burning pork fat and muttered, "My man's crazy!"

"Damn their schools," he growled—'and courts. GoGd will hold us safe, not man with his fine talk of justice. I'll have no more of it."

Old Michigan took out his pipe to murmur. "John, man—don't take it so bitter. There's enough know you're an honest man. A day in jail—who'll think worse of ye for that?"

The quarryman lopped his big frame over a chair at the table. Year by year he had come to extend his authority over Michigan's sorry house and patch of land snatched from the willow slough of the everchanging river bed. The old Confederate had taken himself to the woods when the Lindstroms overran him too much; Aurelie had been the bond that held him to his niece's family—it made something of a home for her, mean as it might be.

They were well through the meal when the woman's brother, Albert, came in. He sidled to the tin basin by the window, took off his celluloid cuffs and began to wash his thin red wrists. Like a man who would rather not be squarely seen; he snuffed the cold smile. A man of towns, he had felt it put sting into his rabbit's heart. He combed his hair and pulled on his cuffs and sat down with a fatuous smile. A man fo towns, he had followed the family from Chicago because he was too weak to stand alone, always the under dog, finding odd jobs about the country; a canvasser and agent, forever the recipient of catalogs and contracts from mail order houses and manufacturers and medical fakirs, forever talking up his nostrums and gim-cracks, peddling about the farms and villages; a ringer of door-bells, a beseecher of women, a pleader to buy, shuffling in and out of gates with his pitiful cards and dodgers—one of those men who sit to be preached to and stand in line to be counted, with his weak chin and flaring ears and vapid eyes bulging—one of those men, in short, whom the undertakers are forever burying.

John, the burly religious fanatic, with his defeated bull strength, hated him—at best he gave the tolerating contempt of the man of overalls for the shabby collar-and-cuffs pretense of the peddler—collar always soiled, cuffs always frayed. Lindstrom glowered at him a moment and went on eating.

"Ah, the good soup!" said the peddler, warming his hands over its steam—"it puts heart in a man. Michigan, you can dig your potatoes on this—and Knute, it'll get your lessons, eh?" He smiled vaguely at the boys—he really felt like somebody tonight, for he had earned two dollars and he was planning how he could present it to them all, raking over his sordid store of cheer and evasions before handing it out. His sister, with the ailing baby, tried to warn him; they both had their strength sucked out by the great Dane's masterfulness—they were not yet far enough removed from their hill-cracker ancestry to find assertion in the air of the north.

Michigan looked at him craftily; he knew John's mood of murder, and Albert, the fool, was tempting it. "It's coolin'," muttered the patriarch. "There's a nip o' frost done comin' this way. It's time the fodder was in."

"Well, well," said the peddler with his cracked gaiety, "there'll be work for Knute and Peter after school this week."

The wife glanced up. Would they never get off this topic of the schooling? John put his heavy hand across the table.

"There'll be no more schooling."

"Ah, John!" the wife wailed, "will you ruin us all with your pride? There'll be an honest way for us all yet!"

The peddler fidgeted with the button of some church league on his lapel. Down in his crouching soul some faith flickered which gave him a martyr's comfort against John's ascetic will. "The Lord will provide," he sniffled—"the Lord be by ye, John." He was facing the winter in his scanty summer suit, but he could give cheerfully his two dollars to the family if it "was Lord's work."

"Lord's providing, and not man's," growled John, and he flayed them all again with his truculence. He had changed in the night from a stolid, yet all-caring father to an inward-burning fanatic, a hunted outlaw of spirt. They could not voice the fright he game them. When he looked at his sons they could not eat so fearful were they or this new father, this new man of the jail. His glance went about the silent faces. "Where's Aurelie? The girl's not her," he went on.

"She plannin' her new dress," the mother quavered, "with some woman in town. She'd have it new now, and they lay it away for the party at high school. John, man, she'd be the prettiest of them all with the new dress. Michigan here, he tried to save the money, didn't ye, uncle?"

Michigan laughed softly; hir hairy face lit up. The scared lads let down from their strain. Aurelie! She could brighten even the meagerness of the quarry shanty, then.

"She's too much attention, now," growled John. "She's got some French trick of making every loafer at the billiard corner look at her. She's better away from gowns and parties—aye, and that priest from Earlville over every month to talk to her. I'll not have it—she's too much in the town's eye for a decent girl!"

"Be still," Knute blurted out of the sob in his throat, "she's coming."

The eyes of all followed to the door. Even John did not raise his black humor now she was here. She was in the door listening with a trifle of self-consciousness, the long lashes of her eyes quivering. Then she was among them, dropping breathlessly, as if from a run, into the chair at Michigan's side, and looking about with an odd defiant gaiety. Then she held her plate forth decisively, with a child's prompting.

"Mother, I'm hungry. So's Peter," she caught up the boy's plate and held it, with a bright sidelong glance of affection at the tow-headed Danish boy. The woman helped them scoured paw came to Aurelie's slim with a murmer. Michigan's black hand under the table. Then she kissed him. It was a strange drama in the acrid dissembling of human feeling that held in the quarryman's house. But it stood like a bloom against their meagerness. She had called the gaunt cracker woman "mother," but she could not have been farther from them all if she had stepped from a child's story book. The two foster-brothers looked with uneasy fondness on this daughter of the South who was scolding them now in some playful vivacity for their dirty hands. When she talked she leaned in a pose whose grace again detached her from them all, a thing not to be helped or hindered, so native was it to her, so foreign to their breeding.

Aurelie had changed amazingly from the barbaric child-heart of her Louisiana days when she had run away to the Cajun bails, kneeling to fix a woven cap of hyacinths in her hair as she stared at her reflection in the water, and baffling the lumbermen with her French of the swamp people. Se was slender now, but a lithe girl and not a child; her black eyes had a flash of rebellious tempers and coaxing temptations—the Dane boys adored her, yet not even did little Peter for an instant suppose she was his real sister. Everything about her, her grace, her quickness, her nimble tongue; her little rosary hung on the white bureau in the tiny chamber just off the kitchen, whose door she ahd hung in red chintz; her habit of taking early coffee, black, thick, drugging, which Michigan made at Rising and brought to her bedside where she sipped it and chattered with the old bootlegger—her defiant assertion that she was a Catholic, whatever that meant, her smatter of French and Spanish; her memories of wild and wonderful years, which now, in the crowded discomfort of the quarry home, took on the aspect of unthinkable remonce—all these set her off from the family, from the dull decent town, from the whole world.

She was the best rifle-shot in the country; she could trap rabbits in the snow, and catch crawfish with a bit of twisted willow; she could guide a dugout log in the flooded sloughs with a trick of the wrist that the northerners knew nothing about; and she had scandalized the town her second year in school by challenging the best of their callow sprinters and outrunning them hopelessly on track and in the hills. That fixed her forever in the town's granny soul; other girls could not well befriend her; she was "that girl from the Pocket," or "Old Michigan's girl," or "Frenchy," and had the doubtful distinction of being the only Catholic in Rome, Ia., except old Mowry, the undertaker. In the Midlands the Pope was a person who might upset republican institutions any time or other.

So she had grown up apart. Never was she so happy as when fishing with Michigan along the river—Aurelie with her gipsy loveliness; the old rebel stumping along, baiting her hook, protesting at her excess of spirits, loquacious and reminiscent. "Never done growed up," he crowed delightedly. "Same as when I stole ye out of the convent in N'Awlyns and brought ye up to occupy the land!"

She had a marvelous aptitude for studies she liked and an unconquerable aversion to all else. She walked the miles to school from the quarry shanties, proud, ridiculously proud, coming into the recitation rooms, speaking to none and reciting with a composure and exactness that made the provincial teachers gasp. Then she went along the leafy road to the woods homeward again, proud and alone, her red gown a splash of color against the staid Midland hills.

(To Be Continued).

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QUESTION TIME IN HOUSE

Westminster Gazette.

A question addressed to the prime minister recently, which contained the suggestion that the privilege of asking questions in the house of commons should be further curtailed, was not sympathetically received by the house. "Asking questions" is a modern method, developed by recent parliamentary practice, of supervising the general policy and administrative acts of the government. The earliest example of a question to ministers is to be found on February 9, 1721, when Lord Cowper asked a question of the administration, and was answered by the Earl of Sunderland..

In 1800 not a single question was put during the whole session of parliament, whereas, in 1901, including supplementary ones, 7,180 questions were asked. The first printed questions appeared on the notice paper in 1835, while the existing rules in respect to questions were adopted in 1902.

Under these, a member who wishes for an oral answer must mark his written notice with an asterisk. If he does not do so he is taken to intimate that he will be satisfied with a printed answer. The time for answering questions is also strictly limited, and questions are only to be put at afternoon sittings.

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6187.—Ladies' Dress.

This stylish one piece dress has the new drop shoulder, the blouse being otherwise plain. The sleeve has a large armhole and is loose, ending at the elbow. The three gore skirt has either high or regulation waistline and measures two yards at the lower edge. The dress pattern, 6187, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5 yards of 44 inch material.

6358.—Ladies' Shirt Waist.

This waist has a square yoke in the new style and below it the material is either arranged in the plaits or gathered. The plaits are newer and smarter. The closing is in a plait in the center of the front. The pattern, 6358, is cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6379.—Girls' Coat.

This fashion cutting eyes and in one be found children's ments as as in of ladies. his model have such arrange- a and gusset the arm res com- A wide collar s the neck there are small re- The pattern, 6379, is in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 44 inch material.

6183.—Child's Rompers.

These practical rompers may be made of gingham, linen, kindergarten cloth or serge. The front and drawers are cut in one piece, while the waist is divided from the drawers in the back. The neck may be high or low and the sleeves long or short. A patch pocket completes the garment. The rompers pattern, 6183, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

4142.—Ladies' Corset Cover.

This corset cover is suitable for embroidered flouncing or for plain material. It has a V-shaped neck and a seam down the center of the back. The closing is in front. It has no extension below the belt, but ends with a band or beading. The corset cover pattern, 4142, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1⅝ yards of 16-inch wide flouncing, 1⅝ yards of edging, 1¼ yards of beading and ¾ yards of ribbon.

6360.—Girls' Princess Slip.

This dainty garment may serve as a petticoat or as a slip for wear under dresses of sheer materials. It has princess front and back, the wide portions joined by seams extending from shoulder to hem. The long or short sleeves can be used. The pattern, 6360, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

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Any woman who doesn't know how to make a petticoat can learn easily by obtaining a copy of "Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker." Heretofore this valuable publication was issued semi-annually. Hereafter it will appear quarterly, during the four best pattern seasons of the year, thus giving Blade readers a catalogue that is always up to date.

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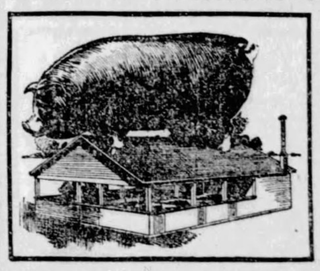

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Successful Men

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Anyway, no reasonable man will blame the tariff for the light corn crop.

Women talk of freedom, and yet they shift the waistline every time Fashion suggests a change.

Split skirts are not worn about the house very much. They are intended for undress parade.

Churches should not be judged by persons who join them for business or political reasons.

Nearly every school teacher has some peculiarity that to a resourceful small boy suggests a nickname.

Some men will accept advice, provided it harmonizes with their previously conceived notions.

Harking back to the subject of mollycoddles, what would you call the person who demands an odorless onion?

A Pittsburg bear drinks booze, smokes chews and does the wiggle dance. Environment is everything.

Mrs. John D. Rockefeller is well and happy at 75. And it is probable that she never dreamed of alimony in her life.

"The future belongs to women," says Lillian. That must mean that mere man will have to be satisfied with the past.

Life is a joy. After we get through worrying about hot weather we can begin to find fault with the cold waves.

"I would like my brother better," said a little Toledo girl the other day, "if he had to wash and wipe the dishes."

Having purchased a farm, Edward Payson Weston, the walker, probably will want a riding plow and an automobile.

Germany claims to have an aviator who went up and never came down. Has the Kaiser suspended the law of gravity?

Kissing is not dangerous, according to one medical expert. But other experts say it is. When in doubt be conservative.

"Somebody has discovered by experiments that deep wells are safer." If you expect to fall into a well, select a deep one.

This year's short corn crop may mean that farmers will have to use their wheat money for the purchase of new automobiles.

If optimism could make an airship fly Count Zeppelin would now be making two round trips a week across the Atlantic ocean.

The Kentuckyan who has been fined one cent for killing a man may get a severe scolding if he ever does such a thing again.

Nine times out of ten mother feels that her boy gets his mischievous inclinations from some remote ancestor on his father's side.

We don't like to mention it, but we can't get over the notion that even cider made of Ben Davis apples would be tough and tasteless.

Astronomers tell us that 2,000,000 years hence the handle will be off the dipper. But let's not worry, so long as the milky way doesn't slop over.

A trade journal makes note of the fact that Mr. Fairbanks, former vice president of the United States, is using a new heating apparatus in his home. Maybe he is thinking of getting back into politics.

Commenting upon Postmaster General Burleson's scheme to send milk by parcel post, the Boston Transcript says: "All you'll have to do will be to buy a quart from Farmer Jones for eight cents and get by return mail a pound of butter worth forty." The Transcript seems to have an exaggerated idea of the amount of butter one pound of milk will produce.

Laura Jean Libbey says it is always the unusually bright woman whose path seems beset with difficulties. Perhaps Laura Jean is right. However that may be, we know one unusually bright woman whose path was beset with eight difficulties, ranging in age from six months to twelve years, and yet she succeeded in making life a sweet morning song to those around her.

THE GROWING WHEAT CROP.

From 1866 to 1875, the United States raised upon an average 244,672,000 bushels of wheat a year. In the next 10 years, the average annual production rose to 419,940,800 bushels. The decade following that showed no such startling increase, but it was one for which there was no reason to feel ashamed. Slowly and with one or two setbacks, the production has increased until from a showing of 611,780,000 bushels in 1891 we could report 730,-267,000 bushels in 1912.

According to the latest estimates of this year's production, 754,000,000 bushels will be harvested and marketed in the twelvemonth. It developed in 1912 that the final estimate was 5.9 per cent larger than the September estimate. If that discrepancy appears this year also, the production will be so close to 800,000,000 bushels that, for convenience, we can call it that.

The statistics are interesting not merely for the hugeness of their figures. They show that the wheat raisers of the years 1866 to 1875 took only 11.9 bushels from each acre they planted. Only once since then, in the hard year 1893, has the average yield per acre fallen under that figure. On the other hand, the average yield has increased steadily, being almost 16 bushels last year.

The country was warned some years since that it would very likely have to cease helping out the cupboard of Europe and would have to join the ranks of countries dependent upon their fellows for part of their bread. It is estimated that between 150,000,-000 and 200,000,000 bushels of this year's crop will be exported.

The day of dependency is still dimly distant. It is probably to be a thing for the generation to worry over if there is to be any worrying at all.

MORE GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

The senate had some difficulty in rewording the part of the tariff bill which provided for the collection of an income tax so that the ever-ingenious tax-dodgers could not get around it. It foresaw that one way the collectors might be circumvented was by permitting the earnings of corporations to accumulate to an enormous extent and abide the chance of distributing such surpluses in ways that would get around the tax. So the senate rewrote the provision so as to read:

"For the purpose of this additional tax the taxable income of any individual shall embrace the share to which he would be entitled of the gains and profits, if divided or distributed, whether divided or distributed, or not, of all companies, whether incorporate or partnership, formed or fraudulently availed of for the purpose of preventing the imposition of such tax through the medium of permitting such gains and profits to accumulate instead of being divided or distributed; and the fact that any such company or partnership, or that the gains and profits are permitted to accumulate beyond the reasonable needs of the business, shall be prima facie evidence of a fraudulent purpose to escape such tax."

It is left, then, for the secretary of the treasury, or his agents, to decide whether a corporation is fraudulent or not. Obviously this is a power which will call for extreme delicacy in operation. But the mere granting of this authority is likely to prove a precedent of great significance, as bringing corporations more and more under the oversight and control of the federal government.

The administration is committeed to the government of the great industrial concerns through prosecution rather than through direct control. But it would seem that, in spite of its doctrines, the administration must stamp its approval upon an act clearly endorsing the logic of the rival policy. The tendency is toward governmental control. In the face of the movement, the administration proves powerless.

PAYMENT FOR THE DROUGHT.

Live stock receipts in six leading markets amounted to 2,934,000 head in August, being 300,000 more than in August of last year. Of these receipts, 638,000 were cattle, or 50,000 in excess of the sales of August, 1912.

This rush does not mean that suddenly, as if in answer to complaints of the high cost of living, new sources of beef and pork and mutton have miraculously developed. It does not mean that the owners of live stock could no longer resist the high temptation of excessive prices. The true meaning is that the western drought has burned off the range so that the ranchmen have had to choose between disposing of their stock while it was yet in marketable condition and letting their animals starve, that the shortage of 700,-000,000 bushels in the corn crop will make it impossible for farmers to carry out their practice of feeding stock through the winter.

The hard discipline of the drought is to fall not alone on farm people. The rush of stock to the markets must be balanced by a period in which beef and pork and mutton are scarce. The effect of the drought will then be felt by every consumer.

There are none who will have been exempted from payment for that season of hot winds and withheld rains.

COST OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The claims for death or injury in wrecks cost the New York Central Railroad $768,000 in 1901. The following year, a disastrous wreck occurred in the tunnel by which the trains enter the big station in New York City. This increased the settlements for that year to $882,000. Steadily the claims rose in size until in 1907, the Central paid out $2,466,000, the bulk of it on account of that one wreck five years before.

The Pennsylvania railroad, though operating upon a par with the New York Central and taking as many chances with life and limb, paid only $173,500 for injuries to persons last year. For loss of property it paid $60,-654, for damage to baggage $19,031, and damage to freight $660,000. The Central, in the same time, gave up $2,-068,000.

The New Haven road paid $1,129,000 in its fiscal year ending June 30, 1912. Since then it has had 11 wrecks, and the detailed report for 1913 should show something new in the way of claims paid.

Some folk are friendly to the idea that railroad men are grown utterly callous as to wrecks. Other folk believe that there is nothing that will promote virtue or caution quicker than pressure on the pocketbook. Some way or other, these two ideas do not jibe.

CYCLES OF COSTS OF LIVING.

After the close of the civil war, wheat brought $2 a bushel in Chicago for months at a stretch. There is a record for cotton at that time of $1.90 a pound and $1 cotton was not uncommon. Wool commanded as much as 75 cents a pound. And all other prices were in keeping.

Shortly after the civil war prices began to fall. This movement continued, with only slight and occasional interruptions, for 30 years.

In 1895, wheat sold in Chicago for 47 cents a bushel. The next year it brought only 53 cents. Cotton that as late as 1873 sold for 25 cents a pound in New York markets sold for as little as 5 1-2 cents there in 1897 and again in 1898. The same quality of wool which found buyers at 75 cents a pound in 1866 could be bought for 17 cents in 1896.

Toward the close of 1896, the average of prices were at their lowest. Then the tide set the other way. Prices began to climb and so vigorously have they performed the labor that the dollar of 1896 is worth now less than 60 cents, so far as its buying power is concerned.

The fall of prices took place throughout the world. It took place in spite of high tariffs, stock watering, crop failures, extravagant lawmakers or any of the other things blamed for high prices today. The rise of prices which came after 30 years continued in spite of lowered tariffs, trust-busting, bountiful crops and legislative enactments invoked for the purpose of staying the upward trend.

The earlier rise in prices began about 1850, so that the civil war was not entirely responsible for the lean dollar of the period. It ran a course of something like 20 years.

May we expect the present high-price swing to go just 20 years and begin the backward swing in 1916? And after that will there be falling prices for 30 years?

MAKING THE LAW RESPECTED.

The records of the forestry service show that only 144 times last year was it necessary for the rangers to warn cattlemen and sheep to keep their herds and flocks off the 138,000,-000 acres of Uncle Sam's preserves.

This is worth celebrating as an achievement in implanting respect for law, considering that less than 20 years ago no cattlemen or sheepman would stick to the open range if there was a forest reserve around. Attention was paid to the "keep off the grass" signs only if the cowboy or sheepherder needed something to shoot at.

KEEPING MRS. PANKHURST MUM.

This save-us-from-our-friends letter is published in one of the New York newspapers:

"I am a suffragist and active in the cause of 'votes for women,' but I sincerely hope that some means can be found to prevent Mrs. Pankhurst from landing in this country. The militants have done enough harm to the cause already, and the preposterous nerve of sending their leader over here to collect American dollars to support methods and actions the American suffragists disapprove of is only in keeping with their past performances. Would that it were possible to keep away from her meetings all the curious and other unthinking people! It might give the militants (through Mrs. Pankhurst) some idea that American women—and men—are not in sympathy with their outrageous behavior even in so noble a cause as 'votes for women.'"

We are reminded of the case of Major Alonzo Xavier Bridges whose rare gift at making breaks was both the terror and the delight of a southern community a number of years ago. The major's loyalty to his party was beautiful, his hatred of the opposition hydrophobic. But despite his good intentions, he could wreak more harm to his cause than the importation of trainloads of subsidized voters on the part of the rival organization. So, early in the campaign his friends would attempt to entice the major to leave town, to offend him so greviously that he would go home and sulk until after election, to seduce him by one trick or another to close his mouth and keep it closed. It is on record that in one heated campaign, his fellow party men kidnapped him and locked him in a fisherman's shanty miles away. But the opposition traced him and rescued him and brought him back in triumph to town where he resumed the business of making breaks so zealously that his party was snowed under by a huge plurality.

If Mrs. Pankhurst must come to America she must. But possibly the friends of suffrage, being more enlightened and possibly more determined than the friends of Major Alonzo Xavier Bridges, can concoct a scheme which will effectually keep Mrs. Pankhurst mum.

ENGLAND'S FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY.

After a campaign which lasted for months and came near to rivaling the Irish home rule bill in the amount of opposition raised against it, the Liberal government of Great Britain got its workingmen's insurance measure on the statute books. The aim of this bill was to modify the distresses of unemployment, to provide an income during sickness, to arrange it that workmen, instead of depending upon their home district for work, should be transported wherever work might be, and—most important of all things—to reduce the armies of paupers, alarmingly upon the increase.

The way this insurance act operates is simple enough. A little blank book is given to each workman. When he is paid his weekly wages, he must paste in it a stamp which costs him five cents. The employer provides another stamp of the same value. The government provides a third stamp which represents two cents. If the workman is thrown out of his job, he deposits the book in a free public employment office. In case work is not given him within a week he can return and draw $1.75 and up to something less than four months he is entitled to that sum weekly, provided no work can be found for him. But the government, of course, takes special pains to find it and the worker is not likely to be out of a job long. Lacking means to pay for transportation, the money is advanced him. If he falls ill, free medical attention is given indefinitely. Benefits during sickness reach $2.50 weekly. Becoming incapacitated for work by reason of sickness, accident or old age, the British workman presents himself for examination and for the rest of his days is on the government books as a pensioner.

This act has been in force just a year. Unemployment has been robbed of its terror. Sickness is no longer a season of semi-starvation and dread of eviction for the British workingman's family. The number of persons registered as paupers has been reduced by nearly 70 per cent in the United Kingdom.

In this country, periods of high demand for labor are broken by periods in which labor is a drug. In one period, the worker may buy a home, accumulate savings and keep his children in school so long as he has the power or influence to compel them to go. In the other period, he may lose his home, sacrifice his savings and be compelled to depend upon the slender earnings of his children.

The balance is a bad one. It works a thousand injuries not only to the wage-earners, but to the state as well. Before the cycle of industry swings back to depression and idleness, the United States ought to have a workingmen's insurance act and an old-age pension system.

New Premiums for Blade Readers

New and Tasty Patterns in Nottingham Lace Curtains and Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets.

This Announcement of Special Interest to Subscribers Whose Time Expires During October.

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of October our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs.

This season we are introducing our new Lace Curtains and Bed Sets, changing from our former patterns because we have something better to offer our subscribers in value and newness of design.

These lace pieces are manufactured especially for us and are our own exclusive patterns and designs. In order that we might have exclusive right to these pieces, we were compelled to contract for the entire output of a large eastern lace mill. These new premiums are of exceptionally fine value and are a combination of style, grace and beauty—the very latest in the lace manufacturers' art.

Nottingham Lace Curtains.

This new pattern embraces a composite design of all that is new in lace curtain style. You will find the popular cluny lace appliqued on a background entwined by graceful ribbon festoons in true lovers' knot groupings, and a beautifully drawn floral spray seemingly scattered carelessly through the border.

This curtain is of our usual high standard quality, and you will find it will wear splendidly. It is made of strong material and has buttonhole stitched edges for further protection. Comes standard size, two and a half yards long and thirty inches wide. All of our curtains are the same pattern, therefore subscribers receiving pairs at different times will always find them to match. You should at least furnish one room with these beautiful and tasty curtains.

Three-Piece Lace Bed Sets.

This Bed Set is made from a very fine quality of genuine Nottingham Lace and is strong and of good wearing quality. The Set consists of one spread, size about 70 inches wide and 90 inches long, and two shams to match, size 30 inches square.

In addition to improving the quality, we offer you a decidedly larger set this year, and one that is extremely new in style and very effective in laciness.

The design is a galaxy of floral garlands, centered on a Shadow Lace background, embellished with a ribbon entwined Cluny lace insertion. Large medallions center both spread and shams. Deep lace borders with heavy overstitched scallops are a fitting finish to each piece. The combination has been so beautifully worked out that the whole effect is positively the handsomest and most refined we have ever seen.

We want everybody to have one of these Bed Sets in their homes. It will add a finishing touch in gracefulness to your bedroom or guest chamber.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during October, should receive our proposition by October 1st. If not received by October 4th please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed club of 10 or more subscribers will receive one pair of Lace Curtains by mail postpaid, and for a club of 20 or more subscribers one three-piece Lace Bed Set postpaid by mail. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 or 20 names, thereby availing themselves of our curtain or lace bed set proposition. We do not make this proposition a general one to all of our subscribers at the same time, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Our mill cannot supply us, except by regular monthly shipments, which enables us to take care each month of all subscribers whose time expires during the current month. We now make this offer to October subscribers only, and 30 days later the November people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month. When you receive your notice, please read carefully the several propositions we make; you will find them exceedingly liberal and we feel confident that you not only will renew promptly, but that you will induce a large number of your neighbors and friends to join with you.

BIRDS COMING BACK TO THEIR OWN.

In spite of Senator Reed's protest against the "maudlin sympathy for birds born and reared thousands of miles from our coasts," the clause of the tariff bill which forbids the importation of bird plumage except for scientific and educational purposes was adopted by the senate. The friends of birds proved more powerful of influence than the lobby of the millinery importers.

Several species of birds have been slaughtered into extinction. Other species have been rendered rare. Misunderstanding as to the food upon which birds lived, the felling of the forests in which they nested and fed, the clearing out of fence corners to which some species took after the disappearance of the forests, the violation of game laws and the business of plumage hunting have made birds few where there had been thousands. The cost has been terrific—$420,000,-000 a year being the damage to growing crops caused by the insects which have multiplied by myriads since their natural enemies, the birds, have been so greatly reduced in numbers. The coddling moth costs us $15,000,000 a year. It has been proved that 75 per cent of the eggs of this moth are destroyed by birds and all might be destroyed were there more birds. The cotton producers lost $35,000,000 a year to the boll weevil and the boll worm. Orioles are voracious feeders upon these pests. But the oriole is among the birds whose wings Fashion demands for her bonnets.

Uncle Sam has taken over the control of migrating birds within his own borders. By closing the markets to plumage coming from the West Indies and Central and South America he will provide no little protection to the millions of American birds which winter in the tropics.

FEELING THE EARTH'S PULSE.

A party of scientists spent eight hours in the crater of Vesuvius the other day, measured its temperature, examined the signs of its state of mind, and, coming forth, announced that the volcano would shortly rise in its might and proceed to scatter ashes and lava over the landscape without thought of where or on whom they might fall.

In its relations to volcanoes, science heretofore has only served as coroner. It has looked over the ground after an eruption and solemnly reported that an eruption has taken place. To assume the duties of the diagnostician marks a decided advance for science. It means that ample warning can be given of explosions to come, that the flight to safety on the part of inhabitants in the vicinity can be made with leisure, that the destruction wrought can be markedly reduced.

The behavior of Vesuvius for the next few weeks will be watched with great interest. If it goes on the warpath, science will earn a handsome feather for its cap. If the old crater just keeps on sleeping, science will have missed a cog, but still it may be counted upon to go on feeling the pulse of the earth until it has learned to read the symptoms properly.

Stories of Famous Novels

By Albert Payson Terhune.

39—THE SORROWS OF WERTHER, by Goethe.

WERTHER was a young German student with more sentimentality than sense. He was supposed to have a wonderful future and was looked on as the coming poet of the age.

He chanced to visit the home of a village burgomaster who had a big houseful of children. The eldest daughter, Lotte, was a sweet, wholesome, dutiful girl, not especially brilliant. She spent most of her time keeping her father's home and in looking after the little brothers and sisters.

Lotte was spreading bread and butter for these youngsters when first Werther saw her. And the pretty domestic picture she presented while engaged on this humble task caught the poet's fancy. He promptly fell in love with her.

She reciprocated his affection as strongly as so mild and well-disciplined a girl could be expected to. But that was as far as the affair went.

For Lotte's father had already picked out a husband for her—a big, simple-hearted young farmer named Albert.

Albert was as commonplace as was Lotte. They were excellently suited to one another, far better than Lotte and Werther would have been. Albert added to the poet's sorrows by friendship for him. He had no suspicion of Werther's love for Lotte when this friendship was formed. He was genuinely grieved when Werther suddenly found he could endure the agony no longer and went away.

The poet went back to his poetry. Lotte and Albert were married and settled down to wedded life in their own village.

Time passed and Werther was once more at the scene of his unhappy love story. Albert was delighted to see him again and invited the poet to make a long visit at his house.

Werther thought himself temptation proof or else could not resist seeing Lotte once more. So he accepted the invitation and became a guest at Albert's home. Then trouble set in.

At once Werther found that his old tle love for Lotte was stronger than ever and in Lotte's own placid heart the former flame was rekindled.

Each was honorable. Neither would take advantage of the situation. Werther wrestled vainly with the dumb adoration that was crushing his very soul.

It does not seem to have occurred to him to go away and once more to drown memory in work and other interests. Instead, he loitered around in hopeless melancholy—a nuisance to himself and to every one else—until conditions and life itself grew unbearable. Then he committed suicide.

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Note—From a modern viewpoint, The Sorrows of Werther seems maudlin, "slushy" and rather dull. But when it was written, in 1774, it at once became the most popular novel of the day. No German work had ever before won such continental fame. It was quoted, wept over, praised to the skies. It even made suicide fashionable and dozens of silly lovers killed themselves because of Werther's mawkish example. Thackeray's rhythmical parody later set the world to laughing at Werther and his "sorrows." The study was founded on a set of episodes in Goethe's own career. He was "Werther," his friend Kestner was "Albert," and Charlotte Buff, who jilted Goethe for Kestner, was "Lotte." But in real life, Goethe, instead of committing suicide, fell in love with another woman. The Kestners are said to have been furious at the notoriety thrust upon them by the book.

Sunday School

THE THREE FUNDAMENTALS

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 28 Is a Quarterly Review.

By WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

There are probably more "up-to-date" people in the world in this year 1913 than ever before at any time. Modernity is become a master passion. To keep abreast with the latest fashions in dress, novels, plays, slang and amusements seems to be the life work of thousands of men and women. In their eyes anything is utterly condemned by being called "out-of-date" or "behind the times."

In the face of all which is nevertheless to be written that the day's mood in this respect is one of shallowness, foolishness and danger. Many a woman's future would be saved if she could but be persuaded to give up the mad quest after the vogue of the minute, and cultivate the old-fashioned virtues of her grandmother. The callow youths who adorn our street corners and poolrooms, versed in the very last word of smart speech and able to tell the athletic news of the past hour, are desperately in need of an accession of the sort of homely, sober-minded and antiquated ideas of industry, thrift, integrity and idealism which William Penn and Benjamin Franklin and Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln have written into American history.

In a word this twentieth century needs to hark back to fundamentals. It would make for a better social order and for nobler citizenship, if we were all to the discard for a time the "latest issue" of our varied literature and dig steadily in this ancient mine of Old Testament literature which tells the story of a nation's beginnings, and of a world leader's work and training. These old teachings have a more direct and potent application to our own times than anything written within the present year. The classes in sociology, in current events, and in good citizenship, could do no better than to unite with the Sunday schools in studying the story of Moses and the Exodus. Behind the present times, and vitally influencing them, are principles and forces older than our civilization. Let us look to the fundamentals.

The Big Three.

Only the rare person is called to be an explorer or a pioneer. Most of us are needed on the beaten paths and main highways of the world, where the work of the world is done. The present tendency to stray off from the well marked ways is anarchial, rather than exploratory. Restless minds, rather than high and purposeful spirits, are the reason. A deal of the present unrest in the world means merely that people have slipped their moorings, and are looking hither and yon for something fixed to which they may tie. So we go back to the beginnings of the Hebrew nation for the three oldest and most important obligations of life, which apply always and everywhere. They should help many of us moderns to think straighter.

All three principles are found in the quarter's Sunday school lessons. They are, man's loyalty to God as first; his loyalty to his nation as second; and his loyalty to his family as third. These three abide. To them all brave spirits are true. Their outworking has made the most shining passages in history. And where people have failed in these supreme loyalties, they have made a wreck of life.

The man or woman who, in this year of our Lord nineteen thirteen, is not holding steady to these three obligations, but is running frantically after the fashions of the hour, is distorting his career into hopeless confusion. For first things must always be first, else second or twentieth things will leap into the saddle and drive the life to destruction.

In the Beginnings.

Whether the sense of God is fading out of our modern life or not is difficult to say. Each observer but speaks from his own experience and observation. Certainly there are some ominous signs on the horizon. The state of Church attendance is alarming. The restlessness of the ministry argues at least a lack of certitude. The secularization of Sunday is symptomatic. There is much to be said on the other side; an ardent concern for the great spiritual verities is manifest among multitudes.

Here we may write clearly and with unshaken conviction, that God is essential to man. We may get along without airships or skyscrapers or automobiles, or any of the other accessories of life which modern civilization is piling upon us in such profusion, but we simply cannot do without God. He is man's oldest and deepest need. The spark of the divine in the human is this insatiable quest after God. Breathed in the oldest literature extant, the longing for God is written in the aspiration of the latest real thinker.

This proposition may fairly be made: Whoever stops to think at all about great and fundamental subjects, is certain to think about God. In the hour of his deepest need, or in the hour of his highest exaltation, man's spirit turns toward the Deity as a bird toward its nest.

A few days ago Sir Oliver Lodge, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, treated in his annual address, the persistence of personality after death, experessing himself as convinced of this truth. His address, which has attracted world-wide attention, concluded with the words: "Genuine religion has its roots deep down in the heart of humanity and in the reality of things . . . . We are deaf and blind to the imminent grandeur around us, unless we have insight enough to appreciate the whole and to recognize in the woven fabric of existence, flowing steadily from the loom of an infinite progress toward perfection, the ever-growing garment of a transcendent God."

This great allegiance steadies and holds true all lesser allegiances. The person who is loyal to God is not going to fail man. He will be true to his every obligation, whether that be to vote for a righteous man or measure, or to pay his own smallest debt. Nation, home and neighbor may count on the person whose life is dominated by a sense of his supreme duty to God. The key to the whole Exodus story is in the one word——Jehovah. For three months we have been studying about the ways of God with man.

The Making of a Nation.

This day of worldism is also a time of intensified patriotism. National consciousness, the world around, was never so keen as at present. Even China has been shaken into a widespread interest in the affairs of government. Ireland, Scotland and Wales feel new pulsations of national life throbbing in their veins. Finland and Poland dream anew the old dream of nationalism, while Armenian, Syrian and Arab cry aloud for self-government.

Deep teachings concerning national life and patriotism have been bound up with these Sunday school lessons upon the exodus and training of the Hebrew people. They have tended to stimulate the great passion of love for country, without which no man is noble. The cynical and superficial few who think it a mark of superior wisdom to sneer at enthusiasm for one's native state or law are not wise, but foolish. I heard a college president say, recently, that his children had been brought up to despise the state of their birth, and it took considerable self-repression to restrain the words with which I wanted to make answer on the spot. Loyalty to the land of one's birth is a fundamental passion. If the great God took such pains to make the Jews a nation, he surely does not look lightly upon nationalism.

The grand rabbi of Bagdad once said to me, "The promised land of today is America." There are indications, in almost every day's newspaper, that this is the time and the place for a revival of patriotism in the form of the conviction that God has special plans afoot for us here and now, which call forth the most solemn sense of citizenship. We have companied with Moses in vain for these three months if we have learned nothing about loyalty to our own people and birthright.

A Man and His Family.

Certain "advanced" (or are they retrograded sociologists propose that both fathers and mothers work, and that the children be cared for by the state; and instead of individual homes we have huge communities like the bees. Anybody who talks that way must first close his Bible and forget its examples and precepts. From beginning to end this book stands for the individual home and family. God trained Moses in a family; and in a humble family he trained also a Greater than Moses.

As a man should forsake even his nation in order to be true to his God; and as a patriot should leave home when his country calls; so, third in the scale of great allegiances, a man will lay down his life, if need be, for the defense of his family. The home is the oldest human institution. It is the conservator of all the great ideals, including the ideal of religion. The most powerful force in the shaping of every normal life is the home. Not in vain have we spent weeks in studying the development of the character of Israel's great leader, from babyhood on.

For many a teacher of this lesson the application runs straight to the importance of young people's establishing homes. Bid them rid their minds of much second-hand thinking, like garrets cluttered up with outworn junk. The conventional idea that young people must marry late, and only when able to set up housekeeping in style, is basically wrong. It will be better for the home, better for their future prosperity, and better for the nation, if they begin married life as near 21 as possible, starting out with the courage to make a simple little home commensurate with their resources. Given health, integrity, industry and the fear of the Lord, and the young people who begin married life early, and in poverty, will go farther, fare better and do more for the world than the prudentially-minded ones who postpone marriage until they have "got on" in the world. Moses in the wilderness married the daughter of Jethro when he had nothing but a pilgrim's staff to contribute toward the housekeeping.

This backward look into the beginnings of the Jewish people, their bondage, their deliverance, their new law and their wayfaring blunders, reveals the pre-eminence of the three aims to which every life should be devoted, now as then—God, country, home. When we think right on these three themes, we shall not go radically wrong on any other.

Biscuits and cakes exported from the British Isles increased from 20,-750,000 pounds in the first six months of 1911 to 23,750,000 pounds in the same period of 1912, and to 25,500,000 pounds in the first half of 1913.

More than $34,000,000 worth of fish were caught in 1912 in British Columbia waters.

The British isles, in the first six months of 1913, imported 6,000,000 hats and bonnets.

VARIETIES

Oklahoma has a 100,000 bushel pe nut crop this year.

Erie railroad's net profits, last fi year, were $6,682,268.

Sicilian farm laborers receive average of 7 cents a day.

Dust on electric light globes r them of their light-giving efficien

This country's annual salt pro tion now amounts to 33,333,300 bar

Wooden fence posts cost on the erage about 5 cents apiece in N foundland.

The stencil cutting business threatened by a device which cuts stencil out of paper.

Australia last year bought more t 25,000 automobiles from the Un States.

A congress of university studen representing 46 nations, is to be h in San Francisco in 1915.

Canada's water power is estima at 16,600,000-horse power, of which about 1,016,000-horse power has b developed.

A hand operated machine that op clams without endangering its fingers has been patented by a N Yorker.

There are 100,000,000 acres of pu land in British Columbia with a st of 3000,000,000 feet of commer timber.

The Barbadoes are said to be from malaria because the tiny known as "millions" devour the m quito larvae.

More than 65,000,000 pounds of al inum were consumed in various in tries in the United States last yea new high record.

Driven by a petroleum motor, a wireless outfit with a 25-mile ra that can be carried on a horse b ing tried by the English army.

The Severn tunnel is four miles yards in length. Next to it comes t ley tunnel, on the Midland rail three miles 950 yards.

Colorado is the greatest coal m ing state west of the Mississippi r and ranks seventh among all states.

The estimated daily avergae c sumption of cigars in the Un States is 21,718,488, and of cigare 23,736,190.

Paper made from seaweed, said be waterproof, fireproof and odor has been invented by an Eng chemist.

More than 26,000,000 young tr have been planted in two Nor counties bordering on the sea side Bergen tree-planting society formed 13 years ago.

Water requires eight times as m heat to warm it a given number of grees as iron, five times as much stone and about 30 times as much lead or gold.

All German submarine boats h been equipped with buoys that be detached from the deck of a su en craft at the end of a cable c taining a telephone wire to en rescuers to converse with pers within the boat.

There were 69,000 patents app for in America last year. Only 000 patents were granted. Of th not more than 500 will get to manufacturing stage and be a sou of income to the inventors.

Asphalt production in the Un States has been steadily increas California and Texas furnishing of the output, which was 48 tons, worth $4,487,813 last y against 105,458 tons, worth $76 ten years ago.

The Canadian Pacific railway been in need of so many new du cars that for the first time in ye it has been unable to supply the mand in its own shops, and has obliged to order the new cars f the United States.

After several trials in Holland frozen meat from Argentine, the sults have been found most satis tory, and a contract has been tered into by the Dutch ministry war for a steady supply for the from July 1 to December 31.

In an endeavor to increase the production of the Philippines the sular government is colonizing fe but thinly inhabited, valleys with tives taken from less fertile, more densely populated, localities

The British government's old pension scheme is producing some markable figures, for the statistics 1912 show that 603,380 women were receipt of old age pensions, as pared with only 362,628 men.

An exhibit of mining machin rescue and first aid apparatus safety appliances, the first of the in the United States, will be held connection with the American mi congress in Philadelphia in Octob

Chile thinks of withdrawing all ore deposits from entry by pri persons or corporations in order give the government time to s such properties as it may wish hold, that they may become sou of revenue.

The construction of a cigar box seem to be a very simple matte the novice, but the box passes thro 19 processes before it is ready to ceive the cigars.

Tests have shown that as little one-quarter of one per cent of s will prevent cement setting, w from one to two per cent will re it set quickly, but later disintegra

East Africa has now come forw with a new wood suitable for pencils at a time when the supply American cedar, so largely employ for that purpose, is approaching haustion.

Western Australia produces m gold than any American state, s more pearls to Europe than any c country except Ceylon, and is sai have the richest belt of hardw timber in the world.

The dairy inspector for eastern tario says that the production cheese in Ontario will show a de this year of 17,000,000 pounds, or $2,000,000 worth. The dry weather the cause. In 880 cheese factories eastern Ontario the average dec in production has been 80 pound day.

Agricultural engineering is becom a highly important subject in the ricultural colleges, according to ures compiled by F. B. Jenks, of United States bureau of educat Twenty of the state colleges now specific instruction in this subject prospective farmers.

In the southern part of Lower C ifornia are valuable onyx beds. T are owned and exploited by American company, which disposes its entire product in the United St The value of the onyx shipments f this district to the United St during 1912 was $69,000.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

A BLITHE SPIRIT

By Martha Holden.

After I have paid a visit to Margery L., I marvel at the discontented, prosperous people with whom I am associated.

Margery L. lives in a house about eight by ten, a detached doctor's office, which his widow is glad to rent for a tiny sum. It has a door and two windows and in it are placed, in close communion, all Margery L.'s household goods.

Margery L. is no longer young, and she hops about her room on a crutch, for she has a broken hip. She is also deaf, and all the money she has she earns by sewing.

There are clean, white curtains at the windows, and in the front window stands a sewing machine with a table at its elbow. Beyond this there is a stove, after which a screen protects the kitchen corner from the customers' view. On the other side of the room, at the back, is an old-fashioned wardrobe, where Margery L. keeps her best black dress and the broche shawl which belonged to her mother, extra bedding and linens.

Then there is a cot bed, under which are kept as many boxes as possible, containing various necessaries and a few keepsakes of Margery L.'s simple existence. Thus we arrive again at the front door, which is close to the front window, and back of which on a tidy strip of oilcloth, reposes a broom and dustpan. There are two rocking chairs in the middle of the room.

Margery L.'s day begins early, for she must set her house in order and do her marketing before time to sew.

She hops like a lame bird about the room, spreading her cot, cooking her breakfast egg, dusting and picking up for the day. Then she takes her white sunbonnet from its hook in the wardrobe and a small willow basket from the floor thereof and begins her laborious journey of three blocks to the market. Every dealer knows her, and her small funds go a long way, for extra vegetables are often added gratuitously to the dainty store. Margery L. is a thankful person, who keeps a cheerful countenance and who never murmurs about the high cost of living.

Back in her room, she is soon seated at her daily task. She is mostly employed to make over the old clothes of the fairly prosperous, and her charge is small. Now and then she gets a joyous piece of work. A girl in the laundry next door comes in to plan her wedding garments, and then Margery L. is happiest. She puts on extra ruffles for nothing, sparing neither time nor eyesight to make the maiden beautiful in the eyes of her lover. But the girl pays in another way—Margery L., being deaf, does not seem to feel the need of her companion's conversation. She talks all the time she is fitting and snipping and pinning and basting. It is an incessant accompaniment in low, even, monotonous tones.

"Will you have the yoke pointed or curved? Oh, yes, I was telling you about brother Perry, the time he saw the bear when he was hauling a load of logs to town. Turn just a little to the left. He was working for a man named Fizer; he's a cousin to the Fizers in the Central grocery—your right hip's an inch higher, isn't it?—that's the husband of the pretty little woman that I made a dressing sacque for last week. I'll allow for a good, deep hem. She said her husband always liked to see her in something dainty at breakfast, so she has plenty of house jackets. Fizer's a member of our church, and everybody likes him; he's so good-natured and liberal. He gives so much in Sunday school. Twice I've seen him put in a dime. Now have a look at yourself. Isn't that a good job? Lots of style to that back!

"Speaking of being liberal, I had a present last week. Mrs. Near had me make over an old silk dress for her, and I charged a dollar and a quarter. She only had a dollar in her purse and three dimes. She said I was to keep the nickel, but I don't like to take off of people that way. I'll give it back to her the next time she comes, but I thought it was real kind of her. Three yards of number five ribbon and a spool of silk. You'll have some thread left, but it'll do to mend with."

There is nothing connected about Margery L.'s narrative. It is merely harmless talk which delights her as she works. If she were being paid for sewing by the day no one would patronize her, but she has all the time there is and a waiting list of patient customers.

What is the secret of this woman's small success? She is always provided for and has a small coin for the paper boy and a gift of food for the aged garbage man.

It must be her attitude toward life. She is without envy or malice. A simple, harmless soul with good digestion and hands full of work.

Western Women Who Tell About Vote

Women in the cut above are officers of the Auxiliary of the Machinists' Union which met in Toledo. They are Mrs. May Peake, Denver, Col., president; Mrs. Ed. Harms, McComb City, Miss., first vice president; Mrs. W. S. Taylor, Salt Lake City, second vice president.

Those newspapers which devote whole pages to news of society and the home at the expense of general news and politics, especially in the western states where women have the right of voting, are having a hard row to hoe these days, if the delegates attending the biennial convention of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the International Machinists' Union are to be believed. "We are a queer set of women, we are," says Mrs. Mary Peake, of Denver, the international president. "Do you know we Colorado women read the front page first when we get our evening newspaper? Then we read whatever of politics has been crowded off the front page. After that, if we have time, we read the hints to matron and maid, and then the society columns."

Mrs. Peake was joined by Mrs. W. S. Taylor, third vice president, of Salt Lake City, Utah, where the women also take an active part in politics. As Mrs. Peake continued, Mrs. Taylor every now and then got in a word as to conditions in Utah politics. "One of the surprising things about women in politics," said Mrs. Peake, "is that they do not neglect their homes. The old saying that woman's place is in the home isn't altogether true in this day. Of course, for the woman who has not had to earn her own living that may be true in a limited sense. But the fact remains that woman's sphere has enlarged until she necessarily must have a say in the government of her city, state and nation. Our city government looks after the streets and parks, water works and things of that kind. All those affect the home.

"Then our state legislature makes the laws which women as well as men must obey. Our legislators also decide such matters as hours of labor and minimum wages. Those things affect the women almost if not altogether as much as they do the men. Even the woman who remains at home at her housework is interested in the length of time her husband works. They, as managers of the table and purchaser of all supplies for the children and the home, are interested in having the men who provide them with money draw just as much of it as possible. And that isn't all. The state makes the laws on education, so the women of Colorado have succeeded in placing a woman at the head of the school system of the state.

"'Taxation without representation' is just as pressing an issue with the women of today as it was with the American colonists. We demanded that we be given the ballot, and we have it, but we use it; for we want a voice in the making of the tariff, in framing appropriation bills for battleships and the navy, in managing the postoffice department and in all lines of governmental service. Those things effect us equally with the men. We are showing the men of Colorado that we have brains capable of grasping the problems that so long have been confined to the men.

"And now we are elevating politics. Our very presence at the polls has had a salutary effect on the men. There is less scandal connected with our elections now than ever before. The men respect us, and sometimes I think their fear of woman's intuition keeps political bosses from attempting some of the things they did before we engaged in politics."

Mrs. Taylor said the women hold the balance of power between the American and Mormon parties in Salt Lake City and in Utah in the municipal, county, state and national elections. "The fact is, we women of Utah, with our votes are keeping the Mormons from gaining control of our state government. Even in national politics the women of Utah have been able so far to keep the Democratic party from capturing the seats of congressmen and senators. Most of the Mormons in Utah are Democrats, so that we are Republicans despite Senator Smoot."

Mrs. Ed. Harms, the first vice president, of Mississippi, while an advocate of woman's suffrage does not think the women of Mississippi will get the ballot soon. "Our southern women as a rule are not forced to leave home to work, and until that time comes," said Mrs. Harms. "I fear we will not be permitted to vote."

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

Do not look for wrong or evil,
You will find them if you do;
As you measure to your neighbor,
He will measure back to you.
Look for goodness, look for gladness,
You will meet them all the while.
If you bring a smiling visage
To the glass, you meet a smile.
—Hyacinth.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Good Hobbies.

My hobby is reading and music. I like the letters of the Peace Page very much and would like to hear from all boys and girls of about my age. My birthday is the 12th of December. Will be 15. Would like to receive birthday cards. Will answer all letters or cards.—Manila Thornton, Glenada, Oregon.

Wants to Be a Cowgirl.

As it has been a long time since I last wrote to this page, and I see a request for my address, I will endeavor to be heard again. Girl of the Golden West I hope you see this and write to me. I am sure I will like to correspond with you, as we both are about the same age (17). Babe of the Middle West where are you? Have you forgotten to tell us about that cattle stampede and a hard night's ride? Anyway, I admire you for helping your mother wash dishes, and I often think of you "in the dishpan." I wish I had a mother to wash dishes for. If that dishwashing club is organized I want to join. I am going to college now. This is my second year. I enjoy school life very much. Music is one of my favorite studies. I am still as enthusiastic over baseball as ever, although I will frankly admit that I like tennis better.

I am learning to drive an auto now. Its great fun to "joy ride," as some people call it, going at full speed over all kinds of roads. But for a "real joy ride" and a "jolty," too, I'll take the horse.

I have been camping for the last two weeks, and, oh, what fun! Soon winter will be here, then ice and snow. I like all seasons of the year. I can find something to do in each that makes it seem the most enjoyable of all. I love flowers, books, music, my brother and everything in general.

Every one tells a hobby so here goes mine: Tennis and horseback riding. Also their pets. I have a tennis racquet for summer and a pair of skates and a hockey stick for winter, but for the whole year round I have a jolly, teasing brother. I believe one of the most mischievous boys in the United States. If any of you wish to hear of my camping expedition I shall be glad to relate it at some future date. I have been doing quite a bit of work with my camera this summer. I wonder if I should send a picture good enough to appear in the paper, if our dear editor would use it? I would like to hear from Burt Willitis, the cowboy from Colorado, through the Peace Page again.—Girl from Pennsylvania.

A Musical Home.

We live four and one-half miles from Greenville, which is a very pretty place.

We have a piano, flute and violin in our home.

I would like to exchange cards or letters with farm boys and girls of 17 or 20. I would like to hear from R. Snodgrass. I have a brother in Virginia.—Harriet Pollic, Greenville, Ohio.

A Vacation.

I am 12 years old and I live in Michigan City, Ind. I have a little sister, her name is Mildred Ruth, and a mamma and a papa. My papa is a streetcar man. During my vacation of school, I have had a very nice time. August 8 we all went to Pine Lake, near La Porte, camping. We went fishing and frogging every day, and we caught big fish and stayed two weeks.—Edith Livinghouse, Mich. City, Ind.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Sarah E., Lough, W. Va., writes to thank you for cards.

A little boy named Jessie Stepp, Flat Rock, N. C., would like cards. He has been snake bitten and can't walk for a while.

Ethel Upton, Sandy Creek, N. Y., is eight years old; a very busy child, who feeds the calves, goes for the cows and does many helpful things. She and her seven-year-old sister walk a mile and a quarter to school. She would like to hear from some of the little girls.

My home is in the quiet little village of Etna Green in Kosiusco county, Ind. Minona Lake is only about 14 miles from my home, which is very nice for me as many celebrated people come there during the summer. People say every one has a twin somewhere in the world. I am searching for mine. I was born February 3, 1897. If any one of you happen to be my twin, will you please write? I should love to know who my twin brother or sister is.—Thelma Thomas.

POETS' CORNER

THE RURAL CHURCH

Liberty H. Bailey.

In some great day
The country church
Will find its voice
And it will say:

"I stand in the fields
Where the wide earth yields
Her bounties of fruit and grain;
Where the furrows turn
Till the plowshares burn
As they come round and round again;
Where the workers pray
With their tools all day
In sunshine and shadow and rain.

"And I bid them tell
Of the crops they sell
And speak of the work they have done;
I speed every man
In his hope and plan
And follow his day with the sun;
And grasses and trees,
The birds and the bees
I know and feel ev'ry one.

"And out of it all
As the seasons fall
I build my great temple alway.
I point to the skies,
But my footstone lies
In commonplace work of the day;
For I preach the worth
Of the native earth—
To love and to work is to pray."
—Assembly Herald

THE TRAP

By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay.

She was taught desire in the street,
Not at the angel's feet.
By the good no word was said
Of the worth of the bridal bed.
The secret was learned from the vile,
Not from her mother's smile.
Home spoke not. And the girl
Was caught in the public whirl.
Do you say "She gave consent;
Life drunk, she was content
With beasts that her fire could please?"
But she did not choose disease
Of mind and nerves and breath,
She was trapped to a slow, foul death
The door was watched so well
That the steep dark stair to Hell
Was the only escaping way.
"She gave consent," you say?
Some think she was meek and good
Only lost in the wood
Of youth, and deceived in man
When the hunger of sex began
That ties the husband and wife
To the end of a strong fond life.
Her captor by chance was one
Of those whose passion was done,
A cold fierce worm of the sea
Enslaving for you and me.
The wages the poor must take
Have forced them to serve this snake.
Yea half-paid girls must go
For bread to his pit below.
What hangman shall wait his host
Of butchers from coast to coast
New York to the Golden Gate—
The merger of Death and Fate.
Lust-kings with a careful plan
Clean-cut, American?

In Liberty's name we cry
For those women about to die.

Oh! mothers who failed to tell
The mazes of Heaven and Hell,
Who failed to advise, implore,
Your daughters at Love's strange door,
What will you do this day?
Your dear ones are hidden away,
As good as chained to the bed,
Hid like the maid, or the dead—
The glories of endless years
Drowned in their harlot-tears;
The children they hoped to bear
Grandchildren strong and fair,
The life for ages to be
Cut off like a blasted tree.
Murdered in filth in a day.
Somehow by the merchant gay!

In Liberty's name we cry
For those women about to die.

What shall be said of a State
Where traps for the while bride wait?
Of sellers of drink who play
The game for the extra pay?
Of statesmen in league with all
Who hope for the girl-child's fall?
Of banks where Hell's money is paid
And Pharisees all afraid
Of panders that help them sin?
When will our wrath begin?

TRUE GREATNESS

R. G. McMillin in Good Housekeeping.

'Tis not the place we occupy
That makes us great or small,
But how we fill the place we're in
That counts for all in all.

And often men of least renown
Are men of greatest worth;
"The world knows not its greatest men—"
They are not great by birth;

But through the simple ways of life,
They rise from what they were,
"Make stepping stones of their dead selves—"
And again a vision clear.

'Tis faithfulness in little things
That makes the faithful great.
'Tis this which builds their character,
'Tis this which gives them weight.

And little deeds are just as great,
If faithfully performed,
As storming castles, taking towns,
Or charming senates thronged.

For the heart-throb makes the worker,
The life blood makes the deed,
We put ourselves in what we do;
And this should be our creed

AFTER THE BATTLE

By O. Henry.

Hard ye may be in the tumult,
Red to your battle hilts;
Blow give blow in the foray,
Cunningly ride in the tilts,
But tenderly, unbeguiled—
Turn to a woman a woman's
Heart and a child's to a child.

Test of the man if his worth be
In accord with the ultimate plan
That he be not, to his marring,
Always and utterly man,
That he may bring out of the tumult,
Pitter and undefiled,
To woman the heart of a woman—
To children the heart of a child.

Good when the bugles are ranting
It is to be iron and fire,
Good to be oak in the foray—
Ice at a guilty desire,
But, when the battle is over
(Marvel and wonder the while),
Give to a woman a woman's
Heart and a child's to a child.

MY FATHER'S WORLD

Maltbie D. Babcock.

This is my Father's world,
O let me ne'er forget
That tho' the wrong seems oft so strong,
God is the Ruler yet.

This is my Father's world.
The battle is not done.
Jesus who died shall be satisfied,
And earth and heaven be one.

This is my Father's world.
Should my heart be ever sad?
The Lord is King!—let the heavens ring
God reigns!—let the earth be glad.

POEMS WANTED

The Night After Christmas.
The Prodigal Daughter.
Only One Mother.
An Old Mother's Song.
The Silvery Rio Grande.
Babes in the Woods.
The Calf Path.
The King's Gift.
Laugh and the World Laughs.
Where the Little Old Log Cabin Used to Be.
The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee.
In the Trail of the Lonesome Pine.
First Born of Virtue, Daughter of the Skies.
Kitty Wells.
The Raven.
Lost on the Lady Elgin.
Green Grows the Laurel.

Please supply entire poem containing following stanza:

Terrible proud was Mrs. McBride,
proud of her money, proud of her pride;
And proud of a thousand things beside
That wouldn't bear inspection.

THE BURIAL OF MOSES

By Nebo's lonely mountain,
On this side Jordan's wave,
In a vale in the land of Moab,
There lies a lonely grave,
And no man dug that sepulchre,
And no man saw it e'er;
For the angels of God upturned the sod,
And laid the dead man there.

That was the grandest funeral
That ever passed on earth;
But no man heard the trampling,
Or saw the train go forth.
Noiselessly as the daylight
Comes when the night is done,
And the crimson streak on ocean's cheek
Grows into the great sun—

Noiselessly as the spring time
Her crown of verdue weaves,
And all the trees on all the hills
Open their thousand leaves—
So, without sound or music
Or voice of them that wept,
Silently down from the mountain crown
The great procession swept.

Perchance the bald old eagle,
On gray Bethpeor's height,
Out of his rocky eyrie
Looked on the wondrous sight.
Perchance the lion stalking,
Still shuns that hallowed spot,
For beast and bird have seen and heard
That which man knoweth not.

But when the warrior dieth,
His comrades in the war,
With arms reversed and muffled drum,
Follow the funeral car.
They show the banners taken,
They tell his battles won,
And after him lead his masterless steed,
While peals the minute gun.

Amid the noblest of the land
Men lay the sage to rest,
And give the bard an honored place
With costly marble dressed.
In the great minster transept,
Where lights like glories fall,
And the sweet choir sings, and the organ rings,
Along the emblazoned wall.

This was the bravest warrior
That ever buckled sword;
This the most gifted poet
That ever breathed a word;
And never earth's philosopher
Traced with his golden pen
On the deathless page, truths half so sage,
As he wrote down for men.

And had he not high honor?
The hillside for his pall;
To lie in state while angels wait
With stars for tapers tall;
And the dark rock pines, like tossing plumes,
Over his bier to wave;
And God's own hand, in that lonely land,
To lay him in the grave.

In that deep grave, without a name,
Whence his uncoffined clay
Shall break again—most wondrous thought—
Before the judgment day,
And stand with glory wrapped around
On the hills he never trod,
And speak of the strife that won our life
With the incarnate Son of God.

Oh, lonely tomb in oMab's land,
Oh, dark Bethpeor's hill,
Speak to these curious hearts of ours,
And teach them to be still.
God hath His mysteries of grace—
Ways that we cannot tell;
He hides them deep, like the secret sleep
Of him He loved so well.

A NURSERY SONG

St. Nicholas.

O Peterken Pout and Gregory Grout
Are two little goblins black,
Full oft from my house I've driven them out,
But somehow they still come back.
They clamber up to the baby's mouth,
And pull the corners down;
They perch aloft on baby's brow,
And twist it into a frown.
And one says, "Shall," and t'other says, "Shan't"
And one says, "Must!" and t'otner says, "Can't"
O Peterkin Pout and Gregory Grout,
I pray you now, from the house keep out!

But Samuel Smile and Lemuel Laugh
Are two little fairies light;
They're always ready for fun and chaff,
And sunshine is their delight.
And when they creep into baby's eyes,
Why, there the sunbeams are;
And when they peep tarough her rosy lips,
Her laughter rings near and far.
says, "Do!"
And both together say, "I love you"
So, Lemuel Laugh and Samuel Smile,
Come in, my dears, and tarry awhile.

THE ABODE OF PEACE

Thomas Moore.

I knew, by the smoke that so gracefully curled
Above the green elms, that a cottage was near,
And I said, "If there's peace to be found in the world
A heart that was humble might hope for it here."

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO.

Here we meet for
Health, Happiness and
Good Cheer.

THE BEST KIND OF A HOBBY

Has your Sunday School a library? If not, why not? I know a young man who was interested in good books and believed that the minds of the young needed good clean literature and not the trashy blood and thunder kind so often had through promiscuous reading of all books obtainable through all sources at the youth's command. He at once set about to devise means whereby good books could be within reach of all the young folks and thus supply good instead of trashy reading matter. From time to time he called other young men and ladies to help him in his work and succeeded in interesting all in this his "hobby," or work, and from a humble beginning the library grew and now has over 600 of the best readable books on its shelves, and plans are under way to increase it to over 1,000 within a few weeks. Of course, this is but a small library, but you must remember it is in a small Sunday School and was obtained almost entirely through the untiring efforts of one man, and was thought to be an impossibility, as other schools in the same town had tried the same thing and failed. This is an example of what earnest endeavor and hard work can accomplish.

In the selection of books only the best were considered, not necessarily religious books, but those with good moral tone. Especial effort was made to get books that would interest little children, believing that the early formed habit of reading the best would be a valuable asset through life. Books were classified as follows: Juvenile, intermediate, general reading, religious, historical and biographical. All the work of caring for patrons and keeping records, was systematized and every thing done by system. This is one of the secrets of success in this library. If you have no library in your Sunday School, think this over. Surely you owe something to the boys and girls; give them a chance to read the best literature of the day, and see that it is the best and not some 'yellow back,' possibly borrowed from questionable parties. The human mind craves literature. Supply the best as some one has said, "Books, like one's friends, should be few, but well chosen." Get the best.—L. B. S.—Ohio.

Nothing lies nearer my heart than the gift of reading to the young. The reading habit, rightly cultivated in youth, and encouraged with the best books, will insure happiness, entertainment and blessings all along the way of life. I wish more young men would seriously undertake the upbuilding of libraries or reading centers in the Sunday Schools or day schools.—M. H.

BUENA VENTURA

I read The Blade more than half a century ago and off-and-on a great deal since then, but not continually. I am very much interested in the Peace Page and that is my first reading when I get the paper Sunday afternoon. Sometimes when I retire and am not quite ready to go to sleep I turn to the Peace Page and read a description that some one gives of where they live and then I imagine I am there looking at their scenery. I wander along their brooks and recline under their shade trees on the green grass and listen to the splashing of the waters in their brooks and enjoy it very much, but just then something arouses me and I find it is morning and time to get up and my visit is ended. Now, I will try and give you a description of this place and let you imagine you are here to look it over. We will stand on the hills just north of town. These hills are about 550 feet high here, but get higher as they range east and northeast, until at 25 miles they are lost in the Coast Range. To the west of us is the valley of the Ventura River, that comes from the north and empties into the ocean about half a mile from us. To the west these hills continue for many miles. To the south of us are the sparkling waters of the Pacific Ocean, about half a mile distant. There are only five principal streets running east and west, parallel to the hills and waters. These streets are about a mile and a quarter long and are cut from north to south by about 16 short streets running from the foot of the hills to the water. The street nearest the ocean is used by the railroad and the next and there is the Santa Clara river fourth is the main street, on which most of the business houses are situated. The fifth is cut out of the side hill and is used for residences except that the new quarter million dollar court house is on this street. To the west of the main street continues up the coast and a hundred thousand dollar concrete bridge just finished across the river makes crossing possible at all times of the year. About 20 miles to the northeast the Guadalaska (Waudalaska) mountains run in a southerly direction until they reach the ocean. Between here and there is the Santa Clara River valley, in which, besides the various kinds of fruits, etc., there are raised 18,000 acres of sugar beets and more than 30,000 acres of lima beans. Back of us to the north is the Ventura river valley, where more than 2,000 tons of apricots are dried every year. This year's crop will exceed that of dried fruit.

We are nearly 80 miles northwest from Los Angeles. On the 31st of March, in 1782, Junipero Serra (pro. Hu-nip-e-ro Sar-rah), with his fellow missionaries landed about half a mile from where we stand. He set up a cross, erected an altar and held worship and pronounced this "Mission San Buena Ventura" (San Bwayno Venturah, which means Saint Good Venture.) He then began the education and conversion of the Indians and began the erection of the church, which is called "The Old Mission." The church is at the foot of the hill, directly below where we stand, and is in fine state of preservation and used every day for services. Near us a cross was erected, but it decayed and fell down about 40 years ago, but through the efforts of the Native Daughters of the Golden West another cross was erected on last Admission Day, which was the 9th of September last. This new cross was set exactly where the Padres (Pah-dras) had set the other one. More than 2,000 people climbed the hill to see the ceremonies, which were conducted by many noted dignitaries from various parts of the state. The walls of the old church are of adobe (ah-do-ba) brick and are six feet thick. These bricks are about 10 by 12 inches in size and 3 inches thick and burned sufficient to make them very durable. In the tower are five bells that were brought from Spain more than a century ago. They are hung on rawhide and the tongues swing instead of the bells.

All over town are seen the symmetrical Norfolk Island Pines, which vie in height and symmetry with the many church steeples, while many other kinds of trees, such as fig trees, olive trees, acacias, Australian eucalyptus and thousands of palms, almost hide the many fine homes, where roses, geraniums, carnations and scores of other flowers bloom all the year, as Jack Frost dares not visit here for fear of losing his overcoat. The sun is sinking into the waters and far to the southeast a white sail marks a fading kingdom, while half way to the Islands an ocean steamer is plowing her way toward the Golden Gate. The shades of evening are drawing around us as the sun sings into the waters and we bow our heads as the Mission bells toll the evening hour.—J. M. B., California.

Our Correspondents

Wonder if the process of drying 2,500 tons of apricots would be of interest to the many readers of The Blade?—J. M. B. Cal.

It would look well in the M. G. R. corner.—M. H.

Will some one please inform Mrs. Mary Rittenhouse, Lisbon, O., where she may find the book Old Poverty or The Turning of the Wheel?

Capt. J. H. Johnson asks for post cards on his birthday, but didn't give his address. I wish he would write to this page about his roses and give his address.—Mrs. F. B. W., Ills.

I am a sufferer of nervous palpitation of the heart. Does any good sister know any remedy that would benefit me? I am not able to work, therefore we are very poor. I have four children, the oldest eight years and the youngest one year.—Jodie of Tenn.

If any one has a shuttle for an old-fashioned Home sewing machine which they will dispose of please write to me.—A. M. J., Ohio.
Address here.—M. H.

Jacob and Isaac Young, of Brownell street, Chillicothe, Ohio, are twins and their birthday is September 27. I would kindly ask all of the readers of The Blade to send them a birthday card shower.—M. E. S., of Ohio.

Miss Anna Swann, Martha, W. Va., will be 15 years old Sept. 19, would like for members of Peace Page send her a surprise postcard shower. She is a dear reader of The Blade, as our mother is also a subscriber.—Mrs. B. S.

T. J. Reeves, of Lake City, Minnesota, and a reader of our paper, will celebrate his 90th year the 17th of September. He would be pleased to receive postals from any of our readers—and especially from comrades who served in the civil war. He belonged to the 42nd regiment of Wisconsin.—E. R. R.

Will C. A. N. H. of W. Va. and E. A. S. of Ill. kindly write to Miss Dora Bilet, Southport, Ind.?

Will the members of the Peace Page fraternity send postcards to an old gentleman whose birthday occurs on the 10th of September next? He will be 86 years old. Please write words of cheer, as he is nervous and somewhat blue. His name and address are John F. Syker, Averill Park, R. F. D. 1, New York.—N. L. L., N. Y.

ADDRESSES WANTED

M. H. of W. Va.
Missouri Violet.
Happy Girl of North Carolina.
Laurelle of Oregon.
Mrs. W. D., Logan, O.

A Divine Right

"We can none of us play with our consciences without danger; they cut both ways."—"There isn't any virtue where there has never been any temptation; virtue is temptation resisted. Conscience unrestrained by common sense does a fine work for the devil. Recognize your privileges and be grateful for the help they have been in making you as good as you are. To deny what goodness you have is not humility, it's only being unfair to your Heavenly Father."—Margaret Deland.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

ON THE HILL TOP

This beautiful Sunday I remember I owe a letter to the M. G. R. Have just finished reading "The Shepherd of the Hills," by Harold Bell Wright, in which he pictures two paths in the Ozarks symbolizing the two paths in life, one leading down into the gloomy valley, the other up to the sunlit heights. A short time ago I read a letter from a M. G. R. reader and the writer certainly was in the dreariest spot in the valley. We are continually looking back upon the past instead of making the best of the present and looking forward to the future. When today becomes yesterday all we need is to profit by the failures of yesterday. Live life by the day and remember "Every day is a little life." Take heart with the morn and begin again. We all have our sorrows and disappointments, but should not let them overpower us—although they are sometimes very heavy. Let us take the sentiment of this little poem:

Is it raining, little flower?
Be glad of rain;
Too much sun will wither thee;
'Twill shine again.
The sky is very black, 'tis true,
But just behind it shines the blue.
"Art thou weary, tender heart?
Be glad of pain;
In sorrow sweetest things will grow,
As flowers in rain.
God watches; and thou wilt have sun,
When clouds their perfect work have done."

Wish to thank Dennamite Jake for his noble stand on woman suffrage, and can not help thinking that the married men who oppose it have a very low estimate of woman and especially of their wives.

Concerning the extremes of fashion, I believe the corridors of the jail a splendid promenade for the display of the X-Ray dress, the slit skirt and peek-a-boo waists. Surely the limit has been reached and we are hoping that Fashion may dictate something more graceful than the skirt causing women to hobble and hop along the streets and keep us old timers in anxiety for fear she will become top-heavy and topple over.—A Jolly Spinster.

CURE FOR INFIDELITY

Believing your readers will be interested in a few Bible facts, I submit the following cure for infidelity. To prescribe the cure, we must find the cause. Skeptics cannot understand how a God of love and wisdom and justice and all power could conduct matters as proclaimed by popular Christianity.

They choke at the idea of God making an eternal abyss of torture for his own creatures, especially when he was gifted with all foreknowledge that most of the human family would go there and when He had all love and wisdom to plan otherwise and all power to do as he pleased. Truly to reason on this line is to doubt.

The Bible presents no such idea of the Creator, but praises and glorifies His holy character. The truth stamps popular Christianity as blasphemy and error. A few facts: Everybody goes to hell. The Savior went there. Righteous Job actually prayed to go to hell. Why? Because hell is the grave or death condition in which good and bad alike remain until the resurrection day. The Hebrew word "sheol" is positively the only hell word in the Old Testament. Its Hebrew definition is "the unseen state: the place of the dead." It occurs 65 times, and nowhere is the word "fire" associated with it. Solomon says, "there is no work, nor knowledge, nor device, nor wisdom in sheol (hell) whither thou goest." Why? Because all in hell are dead. Referring to the resurrection, Rev. 20:13 says, "Death (working in mankind) and hell (the grave) delivered up the dead (not the living) which were in them. "Sheol," in the Old Testament is translated only 25 times "hell," three times "pit," and 38 times "grave." In the revised version "sheol" is translated "hell" only about 20 times out of 65, and its Greek equivalent "Hades," in the New Testament (11 times), is not translated "hell" at all, but is simply left untranslated because the translators knew it did not mean eternal torment.

Only 16 out of 66 Bible books mention "hell" in the English. St. Paul wrote 14 books of the New Testament, but never mentioned "hell." John never mentioned it in his gospel or in his three epistles, nor Peter in his two epistles, nor Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Jeremiah, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Obadiah, Micah, Nahum, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah or Malachi. Strange all these prophets did not harp on the dangers of falling into that eternal agony which is supposed to be the lot of billions of humanity.—H. C. V., Illinois.

WAR VETERANS

I saw in Monday's Blade, August 18, of four old brothers holding a reunion where their ages totaled 309. Well, here comes four old vets of the Civil war. Elem Peaders of Paulding count war. Elem Peaders, of Paulding county, Ohio. Born and reared in Paulding county, the frog pond of Northwestern Ohio, now the richest agricultural county in the state. Three of us old Buckeyes were born on the banks of the Maumee in Carryall and Crane townships. Our ages total 303 years. J. S., R. B. and Thos. J. still live in the county where we were born. A. J., the oldest, lives in Lansing, Mich., where we went to his home to the reunion on Saturday, August 23rd. There were six boys of us, all in the Civil War. G. W. died 10 years ago at the age of 61. R. W. only a year ago at 81, and A. J., 84; J. S., 76; R. B., 74; Thos. J., 69. Our father was Scotch and our mother Irish.—J. S. Champion, Antwerp, Ohio.

Pickled Eggs—Boil eggs 15 to 20 minutes, then crack shells all over, and drop eggs in a strong salt bath and leave there 12 to 16 hours. They will then be ready to cup up into halves or slice and used for garnishes to salad dishes. They will be pleasantly salted and not taste as insipid as most boiled eggs do.

JUNGLE TALES FOR CHILDREN

By FARMER SMITH

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"Mother," began Sadie Grasshopper one evening, "what is worry?"

"Why, why, I do not know how to tell you, my dear. I know what it is and yet I can't describe it to you," said Mrs. Grasshopper. "Suppose you ask Mrs. Katydid."

So Sadie Grasshopper went over to Mrs. Katydid's house and knocked softly.

"Come in," said Mrs. Katydid.

"Good evening," said Sadie, very politely. "Mother says you know what worry is. Can you tell me?"

"Worry? Worry? Why, my dear child, I do not know what worry is. Why don't you ask the wise old owl?" replied Mrs. Katydid. "By the way, have you seen my little boy Willie? I am so afraid he has fallen into the river!"

"No," said Sadie, as she went out of the door in search of the wise old owl. It was moonlight and Sadie found the owl sitting on the limb of a tree.

"Please, Mr. Owl, will you tell me what worry is?" asked Sadie.

"Worry?" asked the wise old owl. "Whom have you asked?"

"I asked my mother and she couldn't tell me. Then I asked Mrs. Katydid and she didn't know," said Sadie. "She told me to ask you."

"Did she say anything else?" asked the owl.

"Yes, she said she was afraid her Willie had fallen in the river."

"That is worry," said the wise old owl, blinking quickly.

"What is worry?" asked Sadie.

"Fear," exclaimed the wise old owl as he flew away to another tree.

WOMAN FEELS 10 YEARS YOUNGER

Since Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.

Louisville, Ky.—"I take great pleasure in writing to inform you of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I was weak, nervous, and cared for nothing but sleep. Now I can go ahead with my work daily and feel ten years younger than before I started taking your medicine. I will advise any woman to consult with you before going to a doctor."—Mrs. INIZE WILLIS, 2229 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.

Another Sufferer Relieved.

Romayor, Texas.—"I suffered terribly with a displacement and bladder trouble. I was in misery all the time and could not walk any distance. I thought I never could be cured, but my mother advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I did.

"I am cured of the displacement and the bladder trouble is relieved. I think the Compound is the finest medicine on earth for suffering women."—Mrs. VIOLA JASPER, Romayor, Texas.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

CLOTHING MEN WANTED

WE WANT CLOTHING SALESMEN to take orders for our men's custom-made-to-order suits in every town and county in the United States where we are not represented. **No experience necessary—no capital required.** Any good bright man can make big money with our line the year around. You regulate your profit to suit yourself. **Nearly All of Our Men Make $40 Every Week in the Year**

Our Plan: We ship only by **Prepaid Express** big outfit of cloth samples, lithograph fashion plates, tape measure, order blanks, advertising matter, everything free. We operate the largest mills in the U. S. and sell our goods cheaper than any other house. **Fine Tailored Guaranteed Made-to-Order All Wool Suits $6.50**

No difficulty getting orders at these prices. Don't buy a suit or overcoat anywhere at any price until you see our amazing offer, and biggest, lowest priced clothing line in U. S. Write at once for exclusive territory.

THE OLD WOOLEN MILLS COMPANY, Adams and Market Streets, Dept. 409 Chicago

Tobacco Habit Easily Conquered

A well known New Yorker of wide experience, has written a book telling how the tobacco or snuff habit may be easily completely banished in three days with delightful benefit.

The health improves wonderfully after the nicotine poison is out of the system. Calmness, tranquil sleep, clear eyes, normal appetite, good digestion, manly vigor, strong memory and a general gain in efficiency are among the many benefits reported. No more of that nervous feeling; no more need of pipe, cigar, cigarette or chewing tobacco to pacify the morbid desire. The author, Edw. J. Woods, 534 Sixth avenue, C-490, New York City, will send his book free on application, to anyone who writes to him.—Adv.

BANANAS GO ON FREE LIST

President Wilson's Influence Is Against a Duty.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The tariff conference committee today voted to leave bananas on the free list. After a long controversy in which the influence of President Wilson was thrown in favor of the continued free importation of the fruit, the senate conferees receded from their amendment, which would have imposed a duty of one-tenth of one cent per pound.

Two other important decisions definitely removed the proposed countervailing duty against wood pulp, and imposed an countervailing duty against potatoes when imported from countries imposing duties on like imports from the United States. The senate had struck out the wood pulp countervailing duty imposed by the house and the conferees today ratified that action.

SEC'Y BRYAN SIGNS TREATIES

New Peace Plan in Effect With Guatemala and Panama.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Bryan today signed treaties putting into effect his peace proposals between the United States and Panama and Guatemala. Like treaties now have been negotiated between this country and three other nations, while Honduras has agreed to sign a similar pact and it is expected that a similar agreement soon will be reached with Costa Rica. Secretary Bryan's plan has been accepted in principle by 29 nations.

BLOW AT STEEL TRUST

Ferro-Manganes Is Put on Free List.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Ohio won a victory today in the tariff conference when the conferes, after a long struggle over the question of putting ferro-manganese on the free list yielded to the senate and the product will be free. The house had made it dutiable at 15 per cent.

Ferro-manganese is the raw material of the open hearth furnace iron manufacturers in Ohio. It is produced in the United States exclusively by the steel trust, which uses its product and will not sell to the independent steel manufacturers. Therefore duty on importation was paid by the independents. To compete with the trust they were compelled to import raw material that has always carried a duty. It has been one of the controverted points with the conferees and deadlocked the conference for several days.

ROOSEVELT AGAINST COALITION

Enthusiastic Over Prospects for Progressive Victory in 1916.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Colonel Roosevelt is enthusiastic over the prospects of success for the Progressive party in 1916, and he is firm against any plan of coalition with the Republicans, according to Representative Hinebaugh of Illinois, chairman of the Progressive congressional campaign committee, who conferred with the colonel in New York yesterday.

They discussed plans for the co-operation of the congressional and national committees in preparing for the next campaign.

MISSING HEIRS.

Attorneys in foreign countries are constantly advertising for persons to come forward and prove their claims to estates there that remain unsettled. As a great many of the descendants of the persons leaving these estates now reside in this country, they never see the advertisement and therefore know nothing of the good fortune that has befallen them. We have arranged with these attorneys to publish their announcements, and each month there appears in our publication a long list of the persons wanted, with the name and address of the attorney seeking them. Your name may be among them. Send a 2-cent stamp and secure a copy of our magazine, or, what is better still, send 25 cents in stamps and receive it for one whole year. Address The Welcome Guest, 225 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Please give a biography of Robert L. Stevenson.—M. L., Sterling, Kansas.

Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson, the Scottish novelist, poet and essayist, was born November 18, 1850, and died December 3, 1894. He went through Edinburgh University, was called to the Scottish bar, and was admitted a member of the faculty of advocates in 1875. But literature was his real vocation. His works are numerous and make interesting reading. Stevenson's health was always precarious and after various changes of residence, including one at Saranac lake in the Adirondacks, he went to the southern Pacific in 1888, and finally settled in Samoa, where he died.

WOOD TAR

Kindly give a description of wood tar and how it is made.—R. T. J., Starke, Fla.

Wood tar is a thick dark colored viscous material, obtained as a by product in the destructive distillation of wood in the manufacture of wood vinegar and wood alcohol. It varies somewhat in character with the kind of wood used. Small amounts of carbolic acid are found and also acetone, methyl acetate, etc. Wood tar is prepared in northern Europe by a very crude and wasteful process. A hole in the ground or side hill is lined with turf and then filled with wood (usually of coniferous trees), which is afterward nearly covered with turf. The wood is burned slowly with little access to air. The tar collects in the bottom, being usually caught in an iron pan provided with an exit tube. Wood tar has valuable antiseptic properties because of the creosote it contains. This is often separated, but the wood tar itself is much used for coating and preserving timber in exposed places. Tar is a stimulant and antiseptic to the skin. It is used externally for skin diseases in an ointment, lotion or soap. Its vapor is frequently inhaled for pulmonary troubles.

JOSEPH G. CANNON

Will you kindly give a sketch of the life of Joseph G. Cannon?—F. B. C., Mt. Morris, Pa.

Joseph Gurney Cannon was born at Guilford, N. C., May 7, 1836; he was the son of Dr. Horace F. Cannon; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1858; was state's attorney of Illinois from 1861 to 1868; member of the forty-third to fifty-first congresses from the Twelfth Illinois district, and of the fifty-eighth to sixty-second congresses from the Eighteenth district. He was chairman of the committee on appropriations in the fifty-first, fifty-fifth, fifty-sixth and fifty-seventh congresses; speaker of the house from the fifty-eighth to sixty-second congresses, and was a representative to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1908.

ROBERT M. BALLANTYNE

I would be pleased to have you give a short sketch of the life of Robert Michael Ballantyne.—J. M., Pimento, Ind.

Robert Michael Ballantyne, the Scottish writer, was born at Edinburgh in 1825, and died at Rome, Italy, in 1894. He spent his youth in Canada in the service of the Hudson Bay company, but in 1856 adopted literature as a profession. He became very popular in England as a writer of stories for boys. Among the best known are: "Deep Down," "The Coral Island," "The World of Ice," "Ungava," "The Dog Crusoe," and others.

JOSEPH SMITH

I would like to have a sketch of the life of Joseph Smith printed in The Blade.—E. H. T., Bashan, Ohio.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was born in 1805 and died in 1844. He received but little education in his early youth, and lived an idle life. He began to have visions when only 15 years of age, and in 1823 the angel Moroni appeared to him in a vision announcing that God had a work for him to perform and that buried in the earth was a record inscribed on gold plates. This record was written in a language no longer existing which could only be deciphered by the use of certain spectacles. In 1830 the record was copied and printed in book form.

Smith formed a small band of followers and founded a new religion at Kirtland, Ohio. Being driven away in 1823 they went to Missouri, where Smith had selected a site for settlement. The Mormons became obnoxious to the inhabitants and were compelled to leave the state, going to Hancock county, Illinois, where they established a colony at Nauvoo. In six years the population numbered 15,000. Smith soon put forth new revelations, among others the one establishing polygamy and combining in his own person all civil, military and municipal authority. A newspaper being set up to oppose him the presses were destroyed by Smith and his adherents. Warrants were issued for his arrest, the Mormons arming themselves. Smith and some of his followers were committed to jail at Carthage. A mob assembled and began firing into the jail, killing Hyrum Smith at once. Joseph Smith returned the fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He then endeavored to escape, but was shot dead.

SOLANACEAE

Please tell something of the family of plants known as Solanaceae.—C. D., Pittsford, Mich.

Solanaceae is the nightshade family, an order of plants containing about 1,500 species arranged in 70 genera, mostly herbs and shrubs widely distributed in warm climates, and especially in tropical America. They are usually malodorous and are characterized by alternate, lobed or undivided leaves, with two to many celled fruits with numerous leaves. The order is of wide economic importance, since it contains several leading food plants such as potato, tomato, tobacco, cayenne, red or garden pepper, and various weeds or garden plants, as the petunia, jimpson-weed, mandrake and others. The typical and foremost genus is solanum, of which more than 500 species have been described, mostly natives of tropical America. They are smooth, downy or spiny plants with white or blue flowers, followed by roundish two-celled berries containing many kidney shaped seeds.

THE MASTODON

Kindly tell me what you can of the prehistoric animal called the mastodon. —E. K. M., Michigan.

The mastodon belonged to the elephant family. Its remains are found in all parts of the world. In size and general appearance the mastodons resembled the modern elephants, with the exception that the northern species were probably covered with long hair like the mammoths. Their greatest difference with other members of the family lay in the teeth. The milk-molars were present, and sometimes persistent; and in their structure the fossil molar teeth are not penetrated by deep partitions of cement, and their crowns are marked by few transverse ridges, which are often broken into nipple-like protuberances. Their tusks curved upward in growth, sometimes completing a circle. Their length, as far as can be ascertained, by the remains, was about nine feet, indicating that the animal was about equal in average height to the modern Indian elephant. But the body was not so bulky, while the forehead was flatter. About 30 different kinds of mastodons have been described from bones found in different parts of the world. It is not clear what brought this widespread group to an end. There was no diminution in their food, which consisted of herbage, bark and leaves, as is known from undigested stomach contents found within the skeletons; and they survived the historic vicissitudes of climates until subsequently the present settled conditions arrived. There is good reason to believe that they lasted in America, at least until after the advent of mankind, but undisputable evidence of this is lacking.

MISCELLANEOUS

W. A. R., Greensboro, N. C.—Mr. Roosevelt's autobiography is not in book form yet. Probably it will appear in such form later, but the Blade does not know when or by whom it will be published.

A. B. C., Cameron, W. Va.—Reed Smoot, of Utah, is a United States senator.

M. G. A., Mt. Williams, Va.—The Blade cannot give you a biography of Martin H. Glynn.

Opportunities of interest to you. Read the Classified Opportunities column on last page.

U. S. SHIP IS CAUGHT IN ICE

Great Bergs Threaten Revenue Cutter on Alaskan Trip.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The revenue cutter Bear, moored to a menacing iceberg and completely wedged in by heavy floes of Arctic ice, drifting in a swirling current towards the north pole, narrowly escaped destruction on her annual cruise from Nome to Point Barrow, Alaska—American's most northerly settlement in the frigid zone.

In a report to Secretary McAdoo, made public Sunday, Capt. J. C. Ballinger, commanding the Bear, recounts harrowing experiences of his vessel, unmanageable in the vice-like grip of the ice pack and trusting to favorable winds to reach a point of safety. In the grasp of the ice the ship drifted helplessly with the current for a whole night and day at the rate of 5 or 6 knots an hour.

No Damage Done.

"No apparent damage was done to the vessel in the pack," reported Capt. Ballinger, "but she encountered tremendous swirls of the current and narrowly escaped destruction against the ground ice 4 or 5 miles north of Point Barrow. She was entirely unmanageable and her situation for a short time seemed extremely critical. She finally drifted broadside through between two heavily grounded bergs with but a few feet to spare at either side and was worked around into clear water and anchored to the eastward of the Point."

Saw Off a Leg.

It was the Bear's annual cruise on a mission of justice and mercy, enforcing the law and punishings of offenders through the U. S. commissioner and marshal aboard and dispensing medical aid and assistance to the sick and needy. At Point Hope, the Bear found a native with a broken leg which it was necessary to amputate. Surgeons sawed off the limb and the ship's carpenter made the injured man a wooden leg.

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

"I never thought I would Smile Again but Pyramid Pile Remedy Brought Me Relief—Quick."

Many a bad case of piles has been cured by just a trial package of Pyramid Pile Remedy. It always proves its value and you can get the regular-size 50 cent box from any druggist, but be sure you get the kind you ask for.

Simply send your name and address to Pyramid Drug Co., 302 Pyramid Bldg, Marshall, Mich., and you will receive a sample package of the great Pyramid Pile Remedy in plain wrapper, by return mail, all charges prepaid.

Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills. Pyramid Pile Remedy will do it, and thousands of testimonials tell you emphatically it is the world's remedy for piles.

Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy

Trial Package Mailed Free to Any Sufferer.

If you have catarrh of the head, nose, throat; if catarrh has affected your hearing; if you sneeze, hawk or spit; if you take one cold after another; if your head feels stopped-up; you should try this Remedy discovered by Dr. Blosser, who has made a specialty of treating catarrh for over thirty-nine years.

This Remedy is composed of herbs, flowers and seeds possessing healing medicinal properties; contains no tobacco, is not injurious or habit-forming; is pleasant to use and perfectly harmless to man, woman or child.

Catarrhal germs are carried into the head, nose and throat with the air you breathe—just so the warm medicated smoke-vapor is carried with the breath, applying the medicine directly to the diseased parts. If you have tried the usual methods, such as sprays, douches, salves, inhalers and the stomach-ruining "constitutional" medicines, you will readily see the superiority of this Smoking Remedy.

Simply send your name and address to Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton st., Atlanta, Ga., and he will send you a free package containing samples of the Remedy for smoking in a pipe and made into cigarettes, together with an illustrated booklet which goes thoroughly into the subject of catarrh. He will send by mail, for one dollar, enough of the medicine to last about one month.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, September 15.

SENATE—Senator Thomas, of Colorado, made a belated speech on the tariff, contending that the beet sugar industry would not be injured by the pending bill. Senator Ashurst made an extended speech in favor of the New-lands river regulation bill. The Alaskan government railroad bill was made the unfinished business on and after December 8. Passed without reference to a committee the house appropriation of $100,000 to take Americans out of Mexico. Testimony in West Virginia strike investigation was closed. Senators Thornton and Bankhead introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000,000 for good roads, in co-operation with state. Senator O'Gorman introduced a bill to place in front of the capitol a copy of the J. Q. A. Ward statue of Washington at the New York subtreasury. Adjourned as a mark of respect to the late Representative Wilder of Massachusetts, and Sullivan, of New York, Thursday.

HOUSE—The currency bill was taken up under the five-minute rule for amendment. Former Representative Ralph D. Cole, of Ohio, denied the charge of Martin M. Mulhall that he was an ally of the National Association of Manufacturers while in congress.

Tuesday, September 16.

SENATE—The banking and currency committee continued hearings on the administration currency bill. Tariff conferees continued work and predict a full agreement by the end of the week. The senate was not in session.

HOUSE—Consideration of the currency bill was continued throughout the day. Several amendments, approved by the banking and currency committee, were adopted. The lobby committee heard James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers. Speaker Clark introduced his first public bill of the session, providing for the creation of a flood protection and drainage fund.

Wednesday, September 17.

SENATE.—The banking and currency committee continued hearings on the administration currency bill. The public lands committee agreed on a day for a final vote on the Hetch Hetchy water bill. The tariff conference committee continued its deliberations. The conference report will be ready, it is predicted, Monday next.

HOUSE.—The House continued consideration of the currency bill throughout a day and night session with a view to voting on it today. Representative Clark, chairman of the public buildings and grounds committee, announced that there probably would be no omnibus public buildings bill in the regular session, beginning in December.

Thursday, September 18.

SENATE. — Banking committee continued hearings on currency bill. Received currency bill as passed by house and referred it to banking and currency committee considered nominations in executive session. Adjourned to noon Monday.

House.—Took up administration currency bill for passage and incorporated the so-called "gold standard amendment." Rep. Hinebaugh brought the Progressives a message from Col. Roosevelt endorsing their campaign plans. Passed Democratic currency bill, 286 to 84. Adjourned to noon Monday.

BRYAN BUYS A FUZZY HAT

New "Fuzzy Kelley" Sets Secretary Back $8.

Washington, Sept. 22.—William J. Bryan has bought a new hat, a "fuzzy Kelley," of the type favored by Tyrolean yodlers.

It is learned, however, that Mr. Bryan did not acquire his fondness for this style of "lid" through his recent association with other professional folk on the chautauqua circuit.

He was simply talked into the investment by a Washington shopkeeper. It set him back $8.

BABE SHARES IN $20,000,000

Born Yesterday, Is Heiress to Michigan Fortune.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Chief Justice White of the supreme court learned last night that a grandniece, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson, was born today at Beverly, Mass., where the Gibsons have their summer home.

Little Miss Gibson is the granddaughter of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana and the great-granddaughter of the late Senator McMillan of Michigan.

With her brother, James McMillan Gibson, she becomes heir to the McMillan fortune of $20,000,000.

DRIED FRUIT IN STORAGE

New Idea in Germany Develops in Rapid Style.

The cold storage of dried fruits is comparatively new in Hamburg, and upon a large scale it was practiced for the first time in 1912. One informant suggests that there may be 50,000 cases of American dried fruit in storage at present. There are two fairly large establishments in the city (addresses on application to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce) that are especially arranged to handle fresh or dried fruit. These concerns are bonded warehouses, and although not in the free port the arrangements for paying duty only on goods entered for consumption are entirely satisfactory. There is no reason why American packers could not consign goods to either cold storage warehouse, taking warrants therefor, on which bank advances could be arranged by competent agents. Receipts or warrants from warehousing firms of this class are final as to weights and numbers, but not as to quality. American shippers, therefore, could readily send fruit to Hamburg, which is their largest market in the world, hold it subject to their order until prices became favorable and in the meantime obtain the use of at least a part of the value of the consignment.

The cold storage concerns take delivery of goods consigned to them, store them properly and deliver them eventually. One of these concerns invites correspondence and quotes a rate of 25 pfennigs (6 cents) per case and per month, or 80 pfennigs (19 cents) per six months for storage. In addition to this charge they ask 50 to 55 pfennigs (11 to 13 cents) per 220 pounds for receiving goods from shipboard and for delivering them eventually after storage in wagons which come to the warehouse door.

THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO SAVE MONEY ON YOUR HOME FURNISHINGS

No. 1E 423 Big Bargain Parlor Rocker
Made of American Quartered Oak—magnificently carved. Seat and back upholstered with "Imperial" leather over "Monarch" steel spring construction. Price $3.89
Terms: 50c Cash—50c Monthly

No. 3E 898 Rich Am. Quartered Oak Dresser
Is 38 in. wide, 20 in. deep. French bevel mirror 24x20in. Chiffonier to match for equal price, No. 3E 899 X. Bargain price only $8.95
Terms: $1.00 Cash—75c Monthly

No. 4E 386 Bargain Dining Chairs
They are built of selected solid oak with quarter-sawed oak back panels and banister, finished golden. Seats are of box shape, and covered with "Imperial" leather. Our $3.75 price, set of six
Terms: $1.00 Cash—75c Monthly

Our Latest BIG CATALOG of 7000 BARGAINS ON CREDIT
HARTMAN'S CHICAGO

IT'S FREE FOR THE ASKING SEND A POSTAL FOR YOUR COPY TO-DAY

No. 0E 867 Seamless Brussels Room Rug. This beautiful Oriental design. Woven of selected worsted yarn. Colors: Rose, Tan, Red and Green. $9.65
Terms: $1.00 Cash—75c Monthly

Beautify Your Home
YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD—YOU GET A YEAR TO PAY

Send your name and address on a Postal card for our 1914, big 408-page catalog of homefurnishing bargains. This book is a "Message of Joy" to all home lovers of America, for it offers over 7,000 bargains for the home, all sold on our long-time, easy credit plan; which permits you to take a year to pay for what you buy. When once you have seen this book and carefully noted the wonderful offerings it contains, you'll immediately join our multitude of satisfied patrons.

Satisfaction Guaranteed
We guarantee you that you will be pleased in every way both with the low prices and the quality of the goods you buy. We allow you 30 Days' Free Trial use, and, if for any reason, whatsoever, you are not entirely satisfied; we don't want you to keep them, but to send them back and have your money refunded; with freight charges you paid, added. Our legal, iron clad guarantee protects you fully to that effect.

We Save You BIG MONEY
We picture in our big free catalog, entitled the "Message of Joy," thousands of articles for the home; always the greatest value for the least money. You can buy these on our open charge account plan, by which you get long, liberal credit. In fact, you can get anything Hartman's for sell with over a year to pay. It matters not who you are, where you live or how much you earn; you are entitled to the advantages of our wonderful easy payment plan and we want you to partake of it freely. You will absolutely save big money on your home furnishings, so why not open your charge account at once?

Our Wonderful Buying Power
With years of experience in manufacturing and buying and our tremendous cash capital, we make such savings that we can sell direct to you on credit, at even a lower price than your home dealer could buy at wholesale. Our warehouses, factories and offices are the largest of their concern, ours direct to the user by mail, in the world; and our freight facilities are also of the very best, assuring the quickest delivery. We guarantee safe delivery. The risk is all ours and the railroad company's—not yours.

Write Today for our Big Book
Don't hesitate about becoming a "Hartman" customer; send us a trial order from this advertisement and test our claims. Remember, there is no publicity nor undesirable features when you deal with us. Our's is just an easy, simple, credit-giving plan, originated for the convenience of the purchasing public. So don't delay. Risk one cent to investigate, and write a postal NOW for our book of marvelous bargains. It's free for the asking, and we'll gladly send you your copy, all charges prepaid, in a plain package. Send right now to

HARTMAN FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY
3964 Wentworth Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Established 1855—58 Years of Success—22 Big City Stores

No. 4E 367 Kitchen Cabinet
Has two 50lb. flour bins; 2 pottery drawers; sliding bread board; sanded whitewood table top 42 x 26 in. Large cupboard with 2 doors; sugar bin and 5 utility drawers below; cash drawer compartment. Price $7.85
Terms: $1.00 Cash—75c Monthly

Solid Oak Dining Table No. 4E 388
A beautiful dining table made of specially selected solid oak with a mirror-like finish. Has extra flaky grain. Top is 42 inches in diameter and extends to 6 feet when opened. Has patent smooth running extension slides. Pedestal base is very elaborate and is supported by massive legs, terminating in heavy carved claw feet, so you can buy no better table for the money. Price $9.65
Terms: $1.00 Cash—75c Monthly

TRUCKS FOR PARCEL POST

New Autos for Mail Delivery Going to Various Cities.

Washington, Sept. 22.—Postmaster General Burleson announced Saturday the purchase by the postoffice department of 41 automobiles to be used in the collection and delivery of parcel post matter. Twenty of the machines are powerful trucks, designed and constructed especially for the needs of the parcel post in large cities.

Of these trucks three will be sent to Baltimore, two to Buffalo, two to Louisville, four to Minneapolis and six to Philadelphia. The postmasters of those cities have been instructed to keep a minute account of the expense of operation and maintenance of the machines, so that comparisons may be made with the cost of rented machines.

SHE THOUGHT THE GENERAL WAS BRYAN

Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—General I. R. Sherwood of Toledo was standing on Pennsylvania avenue this morning reading a newspaper, when a woman tourist rushed up to him.

Oh, aren't you Mr. Bryan," she gushed. "I am so glad to meet you, Mr. Bryan.

"Madam," replied the General, gallantly, "I am not Mr. Bryan, but I have never been so complimented in my life."

A gelatine dynamite which gives off no poisonous fumes has been developed by the United States bureau of mines.

CERTIFIED MILK NOW COMMON

Production Greatly Increased—Expense Not So Great.

Washington, Sept. 20.—"Certified milk" is growing in favor, according to the department of agriculture, which announced today that the daily production of 126 dairies in the United States now is nearly 25,000 gallons, an increase of nearly 300 per cent in five years. The department points out, however that this amount is only about one-half of one per cent of the total milk supply of the country.

The department experts lay emphasis on the fact that expensive apparatus is not so necessary to the production of certified and absolutely clean milk as is a careful and unremitting attention to sanitary details.

Spectacles ON TRIAL Free

—And They'll Even Make A Blind Man See—

Of course, I don't mean one blind from birth or disease—but near-blind and weak-eyed on account of old age.

Now it makes no difference if you're as near-blind and weak-eyed as the old gentleman shown in the above picture, I'm going to send you a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED "Perfect Vision" spectacles without a cent of money, and if you like to go out hunting occasionally, you'll find that you can shoulder your gun and drop the smallest squirrel off the tallest tree top at the very first shot sure, with the help of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine. And in the evening, when the shadows are gathering in the dusk, they'll easily enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow out in the pasture at the greatest distance and as far as your eye can reach.

Write me today for a pair of these wonderful "Perfect Vision" spectacles of mine, and as soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes, no matter how weak they may be; sit down in front of the open hearth one of these cold wintry nights, and you'll be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the very finest print in your bible with them on, even by the dim firelight; you'll find that you can again thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on, and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on, and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye-pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

Now Don't Take My Word For It

but send for a pair at once and try them out yourself for reading, sewing, hunting, driving, indoors, outdoors, anywhere and everywhere, anyway and everyway. Then after a thorough try-out, if you find that every word I have said about them is as honest and as true as gospel, and if they really have restored to you the absolute perfect eyesight of your early youth, you can keep the lenses forever without one cent of pay, and

Just Do Me A Good Turn

by showing them around to your friends and neighbors, and speak a good word for them whenever you have the chance. If you want to do me this favor just write your name, address and age on the below $3.50 certificate at once, and this will entitle you to a pair of my famous "Perfect Vision" lenses absolutely free of charge as an advertisement.

3.50 DR. HAUX SPECTACLE CO.—Room 9 ST. LOUIS, MO. 3.50

Please send me on 7-days' free trial a handsome pair of 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED spectacles, set complete with your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses, all ready for use, also a fine leatherette plush-lined German-silver-tipped gold-lettered pocketbook spectacle-case, and if I find that the 10-karat SOLID GOLD FILLED frame is really overlaid and stiffened with genuine 10-karat pure gold, and will positively stand the 10-karat solid gold acid test without the slightest discoloration (so that I will be proud to wear them in company and on Sundays) and then and then only will I pay you your special reduced advertising price of $1.50, if in my opinion they are really worth $5, the price you have them stamped in the nosepiece, as shown in the above picture. If, however, I don't want to keep the spectacle-frames for any reason whatever, I am positively going to remove the lenses and put them into my own frames without paying you one single solitary cent for them, as you have agreed in the above announcement to accept this certificate in full and complete payment of a pair of your famous "Perfect Vision" lenses as an advertisement, and I am certainly going to make you stick to that contract.

MY AGE IS.....

NAME .....

POSTOFFICE .....

RURAL ROUTE AND BOX No.....STATE.....

3.50 IMPORTANT—Fill out this certificate right now and mail it to me at once without a cent of money. 3.50

FAMOUS ACTRESS LOSES 70 LBS. OF FAT

Texas Guinan, Star of the "Passing Show" Company, Offers Her Own Marvelous New Treatment to Fat Folks

NEW TREATMENT GIVES ELEGANCE OF FIGURE AND STARTLING RESULTS QUICKLY

If You Are Fat and Want to Be Thin, You Can Reduce as Many Pounds as You Desire By This Astonishing New Method

As Texas Guinan had to perform at the matinee it seemed the easiest thing in the world to arrange an interview without consulting her. The vigilant stage doorkeeper was easily passed. The dressing-room was hospitably turned open by a maid, and then—well, Miss Guinan, that is, what is left of her, appeared.

"So you have come to learn the story of my weight reduction, have you?" said Texas in her breezy style, with her glorious countenance beaming in smiles at her supreme gladness, realizing how appreciative the world has been in bestowing admiration and applause upon her all on account of the new glory of her form which she transformed almost as if by magic with her own marvelous new treatment.

"While you are not going to get away with my secret," said Texas, "it is true that my seventy pounds of weight reduction was brought about with the delightful treatment, but it cost me a pretty sum of money to learn of it, and I am not giving my secret of how I lost my weight free to reporters," but I have written a book telling all about this wondrous new treatment which rescued me from the thralldom of fat. This book has just come off the press and is offered free to fat burdened men and women, as I early learned in life that **the only way to know happiness was to give it to others,** and if by letting the world know of this harmless, quick method of reducing weight I can do a great good, then I will feel that I have not lived in vain."

"But won't you give me an inkling of its component parts? Just a suggestion as to what it is, or will I have to be content to read your free book telling all about it?"

"That is exactly it," said Texas, "but I don't mind telling you what the treatment is not. It does not consist of internal drugs or medicine; there is nothing to take internally. Neither is there any pink colored camphor water, or worthless, harmful stuff to rub on the body. There is no sweating, no bandages, no Turkish baths. The treatment does not consist of a single exercise or physical culture of any description. There is no diet. One may absolutely eat all the food they desire of any kind, and go right on reducing without depriving themselves in any way.

"There are no enemas or flushing of the colon, no harmful massaging, no sweating garments to wear, no immerging yourself in hot baths with the tub filled with **obesity water** or **epsom salts,** nor does it include any medical concoction of any doctor, and it has nothing to do with any secret preparation to have filled. There is no formula to carry out, no soaps to rub on the skin; neither is it a religious faith cure or Christian Science stunt. It is not a vibratory electric massage treatment, mental suggestion—no, and it is not a belt or mechanical device of any kind.

"I have tried many such fakes. I tried drugs, pills, capsules, harmful concoctions to rub on the body. I have tried sweating and taking Turkish baths, exercising, physical culture and everything known to science without result, and without losing weight. As I was about to despair and give up in disgust all further efforts to reduce my enormous weight, which was 204 pounds, I, by lucky accident, learned of the most simple, harmless, rapid, safest fat reducing treatment on earth. I tried it on myself with astonishing results. My friends stood aghast in amazement, marveling at the wondrous change in my appearance. My fat just rolled away. After the first three days I noticed it beginning to leave me. My reduction grew greater and greater until finally I was almost appalled with delight when I realized the stupendous success of my efforts and when I awoke to the fact that I had reduced 70 pounds of my fat without leaving a wrinkle. And the glory of my new figure and the grace and beauty of my curves gave me the admiration of the world. I enjoyed the triumph of my life and the success of my whole career when my manager, Mr. Shubert, on account of my glorious new figure, made me the star of the 'Passing Show,' and, mind you, this very same manager had said I was doomed to oblivion just a short time before when I tipped the scales at two hundred and four pounds. I was crushed and bewildered when he told me he could not give me a part in the 'Passing Show' unless I could reduce my enormous weight, and my heart hangs heavy with the memory of the fat days that are gone when my fat, ungainly figure made me realize that I was doomed to despair and failure.

MISS TEXAS GUINAN
God's masterpiece and the most fascinating actress in America.

"My success in reducing my own fat proves that there is no such word as 'fail.' I simply would not be resigned to my fate, and although everyone said, 'Texas, there is no way out of your dilemma,' and told me that no fat reducing specialist could reduce my weight, I determined not to give up in despair, with the result that I absolutely conquered my fat. My new, great book on obesity, which gives full particulars of my simple, safe, quick, harmless fat reducing treatment, is now ready and will be sent free to all who wish to reduce their weight any number of pounds."

It is simply astonishing the furore this new treatment is causing among the intimate friends of Miss Guinan to whom she has given it. A letter from the world's most famous dancer, La Petite Adelaide, says: "Dear Miss Guinan: Let me congratulate you upon the high excellence of your remarkable new obesity treatment, which I find reduces me as rapidly as I desire. Sincerely, Adelaide." Other letters of praise and gratitude are pouring in to Miss Guinan from all parts of the country from those who have reduced with her successful treatment. Louise Brunelle, the Quaker maid, one of the earth's greatest beauties, states that she lost 10 pounds the first week with the astonishing new treatment. It is said this remarkable treatment is not unlike the treatment used by the court ladies and famous actresses of the Old World, who have been using a similar remedy throughout Europe, and the remarkable thing is that Texas Guinan is the first to introduce it in America. Her free book, which is now ready for distribution, should be requested by all who desire quick reduction. It is written in a fascinating style. It explains how by her treatment, Texas Guinan, who is acknowledged America's most successful star, reduced her own weight seventy pounds, and conquered the monster FAT.

This glorious little woman is doing her utmost to benefit fat men and women who are in need of a perfect home treatment. Everything will be sent to you in a perfectly plain package so that in your own room, away from all prying eyes, you may plan to reduce your weight at once. Miss Guinan wants to help all who are burdened with superfluous fat, and thereby make life really worth while.

Write her at once, and learn the anguish she felt when her girlish beauty started to develop to abnormal proportions. Read of the tears she wept when that monster "fat" made her realize that she must give up her profession and fade into oblivion. Learn how she experimented, how she tried everything, and, finally, with patient effort and determination she conquered her fat. Learn of these things so you may improve your own form and destroy your own fat so it will not be longer necessary for you to suffer the jibes and sneers of others. Remember there is no exercising or physical culture of any description in this treatment, no harmful massage or worthless body lotions. You may eat as many meals daily as you desire and go right on rapidly reducing. A most astonishing part of this fat reducing treatment is that it does not produce wrinkles or leave the skin flabby. All who have been dieting and starving themselves, trying to reduce their weight, and who have been taking exercises and internal baths, and who have been taking internal and external remedies should write for a copy of her great FREE book entitled "RAPID WEIGHT REDUCTION WITHOUT EXERCISE, DIET OR INTERNAL REMEDIES," so that you may start to reduce your burdensome fat as rapidly as you desire. Simply write a brief letter or postcard and ask for her new book. Everything will be sent absolutely free. **Do not send any money** because it is **absolutely free.**

Address **TEXAS GUINAN, Suite 718 Lanco Building, Los Angeles, California.**

G. A. R. ELECTS NEW COMMANDER

Washington Gardner, of Michigan, Honored at Encampment.

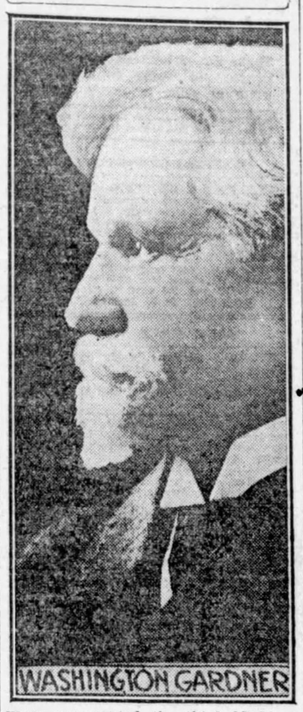
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Former Congressman Washington Gardner, of Albion, Mich., yesterday was elected commander-in-chief of the Grand army of the Republic at the final business session of the 47th annual encampment. Detroit, Mich., earlier in the day, was selected as the meeting place for the 1914 encampment. Other officers elected by the national organization were: Thomas H. Sowerd, Guthrie, Okla., senior vice commander; William L. Rose, Pittsfield, Maine, junior vice commander; J. K. Weaver, Morristown, Pa., surgeon general, and Horace M. Carr, Carsons, Kas., chaplain general.

Immediately after the election of officers was completed, the new commander-in-chief announced the appointment of Oscar A. James, Detroit, Mich., as adjutant general, and Col. D. R. Stowitz, of Buffalo, N. Y., as quartermaster general.

Commander-in-chief Gardner was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in February, 1845. At the age of 16 he enlisted in Company D., 65th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was on duty continuously from 1861 under Buell in the Army of Ohio, under Rosecrans in the army of the Cumberland and under Thomas and Sherman in the campaign against Atlanta, until disabled by a gunshot wound during the battle of Resaca, in May, 1864.

For several years after the war Commander Gardner attended college and later was a professor in Albion college, Mich. He served for five years as secretary of state for Michigan and for 12

Grand Army's New Commander



years represented the third Michigan district in congress. Since his retirement from congress he has been chiefly employed in educational work for a Chicago publishing firm.

Diabetes

Simple Herb Quickly Relieves This Dread Disease.

Diabetes has heretofore been considered incurable, and the only hope held out to the afflicted has been to prolong their years by strict diet.

A plant recently discovered in Mexico, called Diabetol Herb has been found to be a specific in the treatment of diabetes, quickly reducing the specific gravity and sugar, restoring vigor and building up the system.

This harmless vegetable remedy should relieve the patient of his worst symptoms, in the most aggravated cases, within a week, and to prove it, we will mail the first 50c package for 25c, with free booklet of special values to the diabetic, containing latest diet lists and exclusive table of food values, giving percentage of starch and sugar (carbohydrates) in 250 different foods.

Tell your afflicted friends of this offer and send 25c today for a full-sized 50c package. AMES CHEMICAL CO., 139-J, Whitney Point, N. Y.

ONE HONEST MAN

When after many disappointments one has finally found the real remedy, shouldn't he tell it to others? I think so. Well, I have found something at last that will renew vitality, overcome prostatic troubles and restore vigor.

It is a simple and harmless remedy. I do not make it nor sell it, but you can buy the preparation from your own druggist at trifling cost or get it by mail direct from the manufacturers.

If you are interested, write me and I will be glad to tell you exactly what I used and all about it.

ED. A. HEINTZMANN,
208 Monroe St., Hoboken, N. J.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Pleasing Remedy Given to Quickly Restore Lost Vitality.

A Free Trial Treatment Sent By Mail to All Who Write.

Free trial treatments of Enervita, a most pleasing remedy are being mailed to all men who write to Dr. John S. Howell. So many who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of man weakness have written thanking him for the great benefit received, therefore, Dr. Howell has decided to send free trial treatments to all men who write. It is a home treatment and all who suffer with any form of weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, lack of vitality and confidence can now receive this strength-giving treatment at home.

The treatment has a peculiar grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, promoting strength and development just where it is needed. It is given to relieve the ills and troubles that come from years of abuse of the natural functions, and has met with remarkable success, even in cases approaching advanced age. A request to John S. Howell M. D., Suite 715, Auditorium Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that you desire one of his free trial packages, will be complied with promptly.

He is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to successfully treat man weakness when the proper remedies are employed. Dr. Howell makes no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample and literature, carefully sealed in a plain package, so that you need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

ENDS TRIAL MARRIAGE

Wife of Capitalist to Seek Divorce.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 18.—"There is no greater cross to bear than to be tied to one you have ceased to love. I have the courage to throw off the yoke."

In these words Mrs. John Van Alyestine, wife of a St. Joseph, Mo., capitalist, who came to Los Angeles last June to undergo a six months trial marriage, announced that she intended to seek a legal and permanent separation. Mrs. Van Alyestine declared that three months of the trial had only given her the realization that she could never again live with her husband.

Under the agreement drawn Mr. and Mrs. Alyestine are to meet in Colorado Springs, Dec. 2, and there arrangements will be made to bring the divorce action. This meeting place was the setting of the honeymoon of the Van Aylestines two years ago.

Van Aylestine is traveling in Europe and his wife has no idea of what his feelings are in the matter for under the agreement they were not to communicate with each other.

"Love would not unite us," said Mrs. Van Aylestine. "The old saying 'Absence make the heart grow fonder' failed in our case, at least so far as I am concerned.

"No, there is no other man. I have met many, but in no one of them can I see the attributes which kindle love. There never was cruelty nor unkindness from my husband in our married life, but we came to a full realization that we were not suited for each other, that we had ceased to love, and our marriage was only a mockery.

"Under our agreement no person concerned in our lives from June to December of this year was to be named as a corespondent in a divorce action. Our divorce will be based on other grounds."

BIG TIM'S ESTATE TO KIN

Idol of Bowery Leaves No Bequests to Charity.

New York, Sept. 17.—Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan's wealth will be shared equally by his brothers and sisters. His will, filed for probate today, shows no bequests to charity and divides the property among Mrs. Margaret Hickey, Mrs. Mary Ann Summers, Patrick H. Sullivan, and Lawrence Mulligan, a half brother. At one time the Tammany leader was said to be worth more than $2,000,000. Since his illness it is said that his estate has dwindled.

$1 Dr. Rainey Gives You a BOTTLE of His VITALITY Tablets AND A BOX OF WONDERFUL LAXATIVES FREE The Best Remedy Known for Stomach, Blood, Nerves, Heart, Catarrh, Thinness, Debility, etc.

DR. JAS. M. RAINEY

Dr. Rainey says:—"I consider this improved formula my greatest achievement. I believe it will cure more quickly the diseases and weaknesses mentioned below than any medicine I have ever put upon the market heretofore."

STOMACH TROUBLES Have you Stomach Pain, Belching, Lost Appetite, Bad Taste or Breath, Headache, Heartburn, Bloating, Gas, Spitting of Mucus, Gnawing, Empty Feeling, Lump in Stomach, Food Disagree, Pain Before or After Eating, Coated Tongue, Sore Mouth, Indigestion? Then you need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets, and at once. They will relieve you quickly and permanently, improve appetite, digestion and general health.

THE BLOOD Pimples, Blackheads, Sores, Blotches, Pale, Sallow Complexion, Lips Blue, Scrofula Blood Polson, Eczema, Malaria, Enlarged Joints or Glands, Chilly, Feverish, Run Down, Debilitated, Weak, Emaciated? You surely need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore strength and fibre to the blood, so it will furnish nourishment to the whole body.

THE NERVES Nervous Debility, Weakness, Jerking, Jumping, Excitable, Tired, Worn Out, Feel Like Falling When Eyes Closed and Feet Together, Restless at Night, Poor Memory, Melancholy, Despondent, Wake Up Unrefreshed, Weak Trembles, Dizzy, Fainting Spells, Hands or Feet Numb, Neuralgia, Lack Energy, Strength, Ambition? You need Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets. They restore nerve tissue to normal condition, steady the nerves, banish the blues, make you feel full of life, vigor, ambition, and many years younger.

HEART Weakness, Skipping of Beats, Fluttering, Palpitation, Pain in Left Side, Pains Under Shoulder Blades, Shortness of Breath, Dizzy, Sinking Sensations, Cold Extremities, Swollen Feet, Throbbing or Hammering Sensation. Can't Lie on Right Side or Back, Rheumatism, Asthma? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets.

CATARRH Hawking, Spitting, Accumulation of Mucus, Slime, Nose Runs, Sneeze, Foul Breath, Headaches, Catarrhal Deafness, Pains in Kidneys, Bladder, Lungs or Over Entire Body, Slimy Discharge from Bowels? Get Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets at once! They remove the cause.

THINNESS Under Weight, Hollow Cheeks, Flat Chest, Scrawny Neck, Dyspepsia, Thin Blood? Dr. Rainey's Vitality Tablets build you up in every way. Guaranteed to make you gain 5 to 25 lbs. Will greatly improve your appearance.

This Bottle is Absolutely Free! I will never ask you to pay for it. Never accept a penny from you for it. Never take back. After you have tried this thoroughly, if you are satisfied the only thing to do is to tell your friends. I will be happy to continue until health, strength and vigor are completely restored.

NO SECRET FORMULA The days of secret preparations are numbered. I give the formula of my Vitality Tablets on each bottle. Nothing to hide.

DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS act directly through the stomach, enriching the blood, building up the nervous system; generate vitality, create nerve force, restore full strength and vigor, so you can enjoy life's pleasures to the fullest. Contain no injurious drugs. Guaranteed under U. S. Food & Drugs Law (Serial No. 21068.) I not only send you a Free Dollar Bottle of Vitality Tablets, which contains 120 tablets, but also a Free box of my Laxatives, Improved Formula. I ask only that you send 10c, stamps or coin, to partially defray cost of postage and handling on the 2 medicines. Don't delay writing. Send today.

COUPON FOR FREE FULL $1.00 BOTTLE—Sign and Mail At Once!

Dr. James M. Rainey, (Inc.), Dept. 4, 136 W. Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. I enclose 10 cts. for postage and packing. Send at once by mail, in plain package, $1.00 bottle of DR. RAINEY'S VITALITY TABLETS, IMPROVED FORMULA, also FREE BOX OF DR. RAINEY'S LAXATIVES, IMPROVED FORMULA, without cost or obligation to me. Also your FREE HEALTH BOOK.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

HUERTA SEEKS PEACE WITH U. S.

Reads Conciliatory and Quiet Message to Mexican Congress.

Mexico City, Sept. 17.—Provisional President Huerta delivered his semi-annual message last night at the opening of the second session of the twenty-seventh Mexican congress. In it he promised to spare no efforts to bring about the unrestricted election of president and vice president of the Mexican republic next month, declaring that it would constitute the greatest triumph of his career to turn over the office to his successor with the country at peace, as he hoped to do.

General Huerta said the strained diplomatic relations between Mexico and the United States had caused the Mexican nation to suffer unmerited affliction and had retarded the pacification of the country. Nevertheless he hoped for an early solution of the differences between the two nations and to see Mexico and the United States once more united in bonds of friendship.

Friendly to U. S. People.

The provisional president drew a distinction between the attitude of the government of the United States and that of the people of that nation, saying, "the tenseness of our diplomatic relations with the government of the United States of America, although luckily not with that people," had put Mexico into a state of apprehension.

The message was disappointing to many who expected that Provisional President Huerta would deal at some length with recent diplomatic exchanges. This subject, however, he said, "being so delicate and the permanent commission of congress being already informed," he passed with a bare mention.

The deputies and senators in joint session filled the floor of the chamber of deputies. The balconies were packed, the diplomatic gallery being filled with foreign representatives and their families.

The Message.

President Huerta's message in part was as follows:

"Besides the fratricidal strife which exhausts us, the tenseness of our diplomatic relations with the government of the United States, although luckily not with that people, has put us in a state of apprehension, has made us suffer more than one affliction, which was not merited, and retarded the complete pacification of the republic.

"As this affair is of so delicate a nature and as the permanent commission of congress has already been informed of the state of the negotiations, which as yet have not been broken off, I have only to indicate that the government hopes, with good grounds, to see quickly solved the differences which day by day keep in suspense that good friendship which of old united, and for an indefinite future should unite us, to our powerful civilized neighbor.

"Upon taking charge, by virtue of the law, of the presidency of the republic, complying with the established international practices I communicated the fact of my having taken possession to all foreign governments with which Mexico cultivates relations of friendship. Of these there hastened to answer by autograph letter the following: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, Denmark, Equador, Spain, France, Guatemala, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Montenegro, Norway Portugal, Russia, Salvador, Servia Switzerland, Turkey and Uruguay.

Not All Small Governments.

"I would call the attention of congress to the fact that in this list are not found some of the small governments in Europe, but this is due to the fact that we have no diplomatic relations with them, or that their replies have already been announced through the proper channels and did not reach the chancellory. It has caused surprise and at the same time regret, to the honorable chamber, as to the executive, that some of the countries to which Mexico is united by ties of blood, language and customs, and no less by identical aspirations and destinies, have not vouchsafed reply to the letter.

"The executive is ignorant of the causes which may have prompted this conduct, and it certainly may be entirely worthy of respect. He abstains from endeavoring to learn, and contents himself with putting the result before your honorable body.

NOTABLE DIES IN COW STABLE

Russian Count Could Not Return to Native Land.

Chester, Pa., Sept. 17.—John Joseph Schnecki, said to have been a member of the nobility of Russia, died in a cow stable here yesterday. He came to this city 35 years ago and has since lived under the name of Joseph Salamon. According to Joseph Koloski, who was his lifelong friend, Schnecki was the youngest son of Baron Ladislaus Schnecki, who owned large estates along the Volga river in Russia, and was exiled from his native land in 1878. Koloski, who is a naturalized American citizen, said that "Count" Schnecki had three times returned to Russia, but each time he was driven back and finally had decided to remain in America.

For a time the "count" had received large remittances, Koloski said, but of late years they have been very small, and upon several occasions Schnecki had been in dire financial straits, finally dying, it was said, from tuberculosis brought on by exposure and starvation. He was 72 years old.

FARMER IS SHY OF TEETH

Kentucky Man Fitted by Nature for Drinking.

Versailles, Ky., Sept. 17.—George Morley, 70, a farmer, is the curiosity that attracts the attention of his neighbors. Morley has false teeth. Further than that, he has never had any teeth of his own except those which one can buy at any first-class dentist's shop.

Born, as all babies are, without teeth, the man was unfortunate enough to continue through life without this most necessary portion of his being. Years rolled on and Morley pined for the molars. Physicians were baffled with the case.

They all declared he would never get teeth. Finally, after he had passed the age when it was yet possible to get teeth, Morley hied himself to a dentist and secured two sets of perfectly good teeth.

JAP SAVES GEN. OTIS

Infernal Machine Sent to Newspaper Man.

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 17.—Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, owner of the Los Angeles Times, receive an infernal machine by mail yesterday. It was the second time within three years that Gen. Otis' life has been attempted by a bomb.

Any chance of his being killed or injured by the bomb was foiled by the watchfulness of Gen. Otis' Japanese servant, who became suspicious of the package and called his employer's attention to it.

The first infernal machine sent to Gen. Otis was found at his residence a few hours after his newspaper plant had been destroyed through the efforts of the McNamara conspirators.

The attempt on his life yesterday was attributed by Otis to agencies friendly to those whose conspiracy ended in the destruction of the Times building and the killing of 21 men three years ago. The police and postal authorities, however, believed that the Mexican question possibly had a part in it.

Gen. Otis is largely interested in lands in the Mexican territory of Lower California, where, two years ago, Industrial Workers of the World joined the "direct action" element of Mexicans in an effort to establish a Socialistic commonwealth.

A few weeks ago there was an outbreak caused, according to report, by the employment of Chinese in the places of Mexican laborers by ranchmen in Lower California. Gen. Otis asserted at the time that none was employed by him.

The bomb reached "The Bivouac," Gen. Otis' home, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. It was contained in a small package five inches long, three inches wide and two inches deep, wrapped in brown paper.

ARSONETTES USE TORCH

Try to Burn Historic English Country Seat.

London, Sept. 17.—A suffragette "arson squad" early today tried to burn down Penhurst Place, the historic fourteenth century country seat of Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, at Tunbridge, Kent.

The inmates of the great mansion, awakened by the crackling of wood and by clouds of smoke, found the framework of a number of windows ablaze.

A working party of household employes succeeded in extinguishing the flames with the efficient apparatus on the premises. Two women were seen fleeing across the lawn in front of the building and suffrage literature was scattered about the grounds.

Great indignation prevails among the neighboring residents, as it is now certain that the mansion, hitherto open to visitors, will be closed. It contains valuable portraits of ancestors of the holder of the title, whose family name is Sidney. Among them are paintings of Sir Philip Sidney, the sixteenth century poet-soldier, and Algernon Sidney, who was beheaded in the seventh century.

4 MEN KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Accident at Du Pont Powder Works in New Jersey.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—Four workmen were killed and one injured by an explosion today in the gelatine mixing house of the DuPont Powder Works at Gibbstown, N. J., near here.

The four men killed were simply obliterated. According to workmen, the largest part of any of the four found was a hand. The injured man probably will die. Only four men employed in the gelatine building. Officials of the company said that no one will ever know what caused the explosion. The shock was felt throughout Southern New Jersey, Philadelphia and other places between here and Chester, Pa.

DRINK HABIT

I averaged drinking about 20 glasses of whisky daily. Also considerable beer, gin and ale.

FREE BOOK

I want to send you my interesting, illustrated book. It is not a temperance lecture, but it describes thrilling facts and tells how, after drinking steadily and heavily for 16 years, I was quickly easily and completely freed from the craving for intoxicating drinks. It is a book that has brought joy into very many homes. It shows a true, inexpensive way of saving the drinker.

Mothers, Wives, Sisters

This book is for you. I want you to get it as soon as possible and receive the benefit of what it tells you. It is called "Confessions of a Former Alcohol Slave." Not only does it explain how my life was saved from the downward path and ruin, but it shows how you may rescue a son, husband, brother, sister or other loved ones from the curse of strong drink. Write to me—E. J. Woods, 534 Sixth Ave., D 490, New York City, and get the book; it will come in plain wrapper, no advertising on the outside.

Drinkers Secretly Saved

My free book tells how drinkers are being secretly saved, without their knowledge, if they are so far under the influence of Demon Alcohol that they do not want to get rid of the habit. Also shows how the drinker who wants to quit can be freed of the craving within a few days and how the health brain power etc., will wonderfully improve. Keep this advertisement. Address:

EDWARD J. WOODS,
534 Sixth Ave., D 490, New York, N.Y.

WOULD AID THE FARMERS OF OHIO

Building and Loan League to Discuss Giving Credit to Agriculturists.

Columbus, Sept. 17.—How to provide funds for improvement on the farms of Ohio will be one of the principal topics discussed at the meeting of the State League of Building and Loan Associations at Marietta, in October. Dean Homer C. Price of the Agricultural College of Ohio State University, who is a member of the new agricultural commission, will read a paper showing results of an investigation he has made, and suggesting that, by an enlargement of the workings of building and loan associations, a supply of money for agricultural improvements can be obtained readily and cheaply.

The same question was discussed at the recent meeting of the national convention of building and loan associations at Milwaukee, where K. V. Haymaker of Defiance read a paper on farm loans and land banks that has attracted attention and started a movement to develop the farm loan idea among the building and loan companies of the country.

Figures compiled in the office of James A. Devine, superintendent of the League of Building and Loan Associations, show that Ohio ranks first among all states in the total sums loaned now on farms by the building and loan associations. These loans draw 6 per cent and run from one to 16 years.

The soundness of the security, the satisfactory rate of interest, the certainty of the loan running for a number of years, are pointed out as reasons why that form of loans might prove attractive to men of wealth who could finance an association and secure to themselves the profits.

Supt. Devine points out that while associations in the past have been confined to the cities and towns, and patronized most largely by those who wanted to build homes, there is nothing to prevent their organization among farmers and no reason why farmers may not associate with those now in operation and enjoy all their privileges.

State banks, it is pointed out, have been slow to make farm mortgage loans for the reason they prefer short time loans on property that might be quickly liquidated. It has often been said that farm loans were unsuited to the needs and requirements of a country bank.

Ohio recently had two representatives in the American commission that spent several months abroad studying rural credits and farm financing. Supt. Devine is anxious that the state now investigate the possibilities of taking the building and loan associations to see how nearly they might be made to fill the demand for farm loans and also to examine how far they have already gone in trying to meet the demands for their communities.

The United States department of agriculture has interested itself in the work of the buildieng and loan associations and their relation and possible operation in connection with farm loans, and has written Supt. Devine for a report. He has forwarded the state report showing what has been done.

SCHMIDT'S PLANS ARE REVEALED

He Had a System for Disposing of Bodies of His Victims.

New York, Sept. 19.—Detectives rummaging through the effects of Hans Schmidt, confessed murderer of Anna Aumuller, were strengthened today in their belief that he had planned other murders by finding complete sets of health department blanks necessary to dispose of bodies, from death certificates to undertaker's permits.

Such blanks are issued by the department only to physicians in good standing whose records have been rigidly investigated. How Schmidt got them was unknown.

With the finding of these blanks the police redoubled the vigor of their search for Helen Green, who vanished a month ago after writing Schmidt that she could not live without him. She was believed to be in Chicago.

Schmidt told the detectives that she was a casual acquaintance. Raking over the past of Ernest Muret, the dentist friend of Schmidt, implicated with Schmidt in counterfeiting operations, Inspector Faurot, head of the detective bureau, had this to say: "I have learned that Dr. Muret was in Chicago at the time of the investigation into the life of Johann Hoch, the bluebeard of Chicago, in 1905. Hoch was arrested in that year after it was charged, he had killed 18 of his wives. There was a report that the number of his wives would reach 50." No charge in connection with Ann Aumuller's death has been made against Muret nor has a charge of counterfeiting yet been made against him. Muret is in the Tombs awaiting sentence for having violated the Sullivan law in having a pistol in his possession.

The blanks found in Schmidt's effects today were of the kind issued by physicians to relatives of a dead person to be by them turned over to the undertaker in charge of the body. There were nine of these blanks. There were also several death certificates.

In addition to this there was a photographic reproduction of the death certificate issued in the case of Robert Smith who died of heart failure last April. Hans Schmidt, in his capacity as priest, officiated at Smith's funeral.

The whereabouts of Helen Green concerned the detectives more today, perhaps, than any other feature of the case. She rented a room in an apartment at 201 West One Hundred and Ninth street during the last two weeks in January. She kept much to herself, and left there about a month ago, saying that she was going to Chicago. Detectives have established the fact that Schmidt rented an apartment not far away about the same time, and that to his apartment he sometimes brought with him a 5-year-old boy.

HUERTA IS EXONERATED

Mexico City, Sept. 19.—The deaths of the late President Francisco I. Madero and Vice President Jose Maria Pino Suarez were not brought about by a punishable crime, according to a decision pronounced by the military court here today.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Sept. 22.—Wheat was weaker at the opening today on the lower aspect of the Chicago market and weaker Liverpool cables. Trade was moderately brisk at the opening prices and in a short time firmness set in and prices advanced fractionally. There was not much demand for cash wheat. Toledo stocks for last week showed a decrease approximating 10,000 bushels. Cash wheat opened off ⅝c to 93⅝. Sept. was steady, while December was off ¼c to 96⅝c. May was off ⅝c to $1.01¼c.

Wheat—Open.	High.	Low.	Sept. 22	Sept. 20.
Cash 93⅝	....	....	93½	94
Sept. ... 94	94⅛	93½	93½	94
Dec. 96⅜	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	96⅝
May 1.01⅜	1.01⅜	1.01	1.01⅛	1.01⅝
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	77	77
Sept. ... 76½	77	76½	77	76⅝
Dec. 72⅝	73¼	72⅝	73⅛	73⅛
May 74⅝	74⅝	74⅜	74⅜	74⅝
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	44½	44½
Sept. ... 44½	....	....	44¼	44½
Dec. 45⅝	46⅜	45⅝	45⅝	46⅛
May 48⅛	49	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛
Clover Seed—				
Prime	....	....	7.00	7.00
Oct 6.90	....	....	6.90	6.85
Dec. 6.95	....	....	6.95	6.90
March ..7.15	....	....	7.12½	7.07½
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	....	68
Alsike—				
Prime	....	....	11.00	11.00
Oct. 10.20	....	....	10.30	10.25
Dec. 10.20	....	....	10.20	10.20
March ..10.20	....	....	10.20	10.20
Timothy—				
Old	....	....	2.45	2.45
New	....	....	2.50	2.50
Sept. ... 2.55	....	....	2.50	2.50
Oct. 2.50	....	....	2.50	2.52½
Dec 2.55	....	....	2.55	2.55
Feb. 2.50	....	....	2.57½	2.60
March .. 2.60	....	....	2.60	2.62½

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept. ...	87¼	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	87¼
Dec.	89⅝	89¼	88⅝	88⅞	89⅛
May	94	94¼	93⅛	93¼	94¼
Corn—					
Sept. ...	74⅜	75¼	74¼	74⅝	74⅝
Dec.	72⅛	72½	71⅞	72⅝	72¼
May	73⅝	73⅝	72⅞	73½	73¼
Oats—					
Sept. ...	41½	41⅝	41¼	41⅛	41⅝
Dec.	43½	44	43¼	43⅝	43½
May	46½	47⅛	46½	46⅝	46⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept.	21.75	21.80	21.75	21.80	21.75
Jan.	20.15	20.20	20.15	20.20	20.00
May	20.35	20.40	20.32	20.32	20.12
Lard—					
Sept.	....	....	....	11.20	11.15
Jan.	11.05	11.10	11.05	11.07	11.02
May	11.20	11.22	11.20	11.20	11.17
Ribs—					
Sept.	11.25	....	....	11.22	11.12
Jan	10.60	10.65	10.60	11.02	10.55
May	10.77	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.67

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	95¼	95
Dec.	....	....	....	96⅝	97⅝

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	89¼	90
Dec	....	....	....	91	91½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	....	83⅜
Dec	....	....	....	....	85⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept.	....	....	....	86	86⅛
Dec.	....	....	....	86½	86⅜

Cotton.

Cotton futures opened steady. September, 13.40c bid; October, 12.55c; December, 13.52c; January, 13.37c; March, 13.48c; May, 13.53c; June, 13.46c; July, 13.48c.

New high records for the season were made in the cotton market again today. As a mark of respect to the late mayor, the local market did not open until noon, but when the trade gathered around the ring they found that both New Orleans and Liverpool had advanced sharply and first prices here were 11 to 15 points higher. Reports of light frost in some sections of the eastern belt, a private estimate placing the Texas crop at less than 4,000,000 bales and a bullish crop review for the month by a New Orleans authority, seemed to be creating a broadening outside demand for long account. There was heavy realizing by old longs around 13.36c for December contracts, however, and the market showed some irregularity during the early trading. Conflicting reports concerning the probable action of Washington on pending futures legislation probably helped to unsettle the market during the early trading. There was heavy liquidation and prices eased off sharply with active months within 4 or 5 points of Saturday's closing figures by the end of the first hour's trading. Estimated receipts 57,000 bales.

After breaking to a net loss of 7 or 9 points under heavy realizing the market recovered to about the close of last week on closing covering. Spot cotton steady; middling upland, 13.55c; middling gulf, 13.80c. Sales, 3,115. Cotton futures closed barely steady. September, 13.48c; October, 13.32c; December, 13.28c; January, 13.20c; March, 13.30c; May, 13.36c; June, 13.30c; June, 13.32c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 33,000; strong; 5c higher; bulk of sales, $8.10@8.75; light, $8.40@9.25; mixed, $7.95@9.20; heavy, $7.80@9.05; rough, $7.80@8.00; pigs, $6.00@8.60. Cattle receipts, 22,000; steady to a shade higher; beeves, $7.10@9.35; Texas steers, $7.00@8.10; stockers and feeders, $5.40@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.70@8.75; calves, $8.50@11.75. Sheep receipts, 53,000; weak to a shade lower; native, $3.75@4.80; western, $3.90@4.80; yearlings, $4.85@5.80; lambs, native, $5.65@7.40; western, $5.85@8.40.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; market steady. Veal calves—Receipts, 200; market steady; good to choice, $11.50@12.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,500; market steady; choice spring lambs, $7.25@7.55. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market 10c higher; heavies, $8.75; mediums, Yorkers and light Yorkers, $9.35; pigs, $8.25; roughs, $7.90; stags, $7.25.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900; market higher; heavy steers, $8.60@9.00; fat steers, $8.15@8.90; fair steers, $6.60@6.90; heifers, $7.25@7.75; fat cows, $5.60@6.35; fair cows, $3.75@4.65; butcher bulls, $6.35@6.75; milch cows, $60@85. Hogs—Receipts, 7,800; market higher; prime heavies, $8.90@9.00; heavy, mixed, $8.90@8.80; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $9.45@9.50; light Yorkers, $8.75@9.00; pigs, $8.00@8.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,000; market slow; prime wethers, $4.85; choice lambs, $7.50. Calves—Receipts, 900; market steady; top, $8.00@12.00.

Buffalo Liv Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,200; steers, $9.00@9.25; shipping, $8.25@8.85; butchers, $7.00@8.75; cows, $3.75@7.50; bulls, $5.25@7.50; heifers, $6.50@8.50; stock heifers, $5.25@5.75; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.40; fresh cows and springers, $55.00@60.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,800; $6.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; heavy, $9.10@9.40; mixed, $9.50@9.55; Yorkers, $8.75@9.55; pigs, $7.50@8.50; roughs, $8.00@8.10; stags, $6.50@7.50; dairies, $9.00@9.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 16,000; lambs, $5.50@7.75; yearlings, $4.50@6.00; wethers, $5.00@5.25; ewes, $2.50@4.50; sheep, mixed, $4.75@5.00.

MONEY OUTLOOK BRIGHT

Henry Clews Sees More Interest in Stock Exchange.

New York, Sept. 22.—With such a sustained advance in the price level that has been the recent feature of the market for securities, it is not surprising that some inclination should have been shown last week to take profits. This has, in turn, not unnaturally developed a reactionary tendency that several times during the week became quite pronounced. It is significant, however, that no distinct weakness finally developed and that the undertone remains a substantial one.

An encouraging phase of the general situation is the renewal of a more general interest in the Stock Exchange market. The larger operators have become increasingly prominent in the transactions, and there also has been greater activity displayed by the smaller classes of investors and traders. This latter has been forcefully demonstrated by the better demand for bonds. It is highly significant of the gradual absorption of seasoned securities that prices of bonds have risen substantially in the last few months.

The immediate money situation promises some degree of firmness, though there is no prospect of acute stringency. The greater volume of trade will require a corresponding volume of banking accommodation. The crop demands are now nearly at their height, and the fact that the banks in the agricultural sections of the country are not showing greater enthusiasm in their applications for deposits of public funds in accordance with the offer of the treasury department to distribute $50,000,000 are suggestive of a continued demand upon the banks in this and other large centers for funds without important change from the practice of previous years. The necessity of purchasing government bonds as a part of the security to be furnished for the treasury funds does not seem to freely appeal to the interior banks. They see in the transaction a possible loss when they shall find it necessary to sell the bonds that no longer will be needed for the specific purpose for which they would have to be purchased. Furthermore, the restrictions imposed by the treasury rules on the character of commercial paper to be deposited by the banks operate as an additional handicap against the more general acceptance of the treasury's offer. Thus, if there are to be the usual demands upon the banks it becomes a fact that can hardly fail to be reflected in money rates, though, as I have already intimated, I do not look for the development of acute stringency.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Past, Present, Future—All Revealed

Wonderful Revelations That Will Surprise, Mystify and Help You

Let me send you free a Test reading of your life as revealed by the stars above that will surprise, mystify and aid you. I will open your eyes by telling you Secret Facts known only to yourself. I will make for you wonderful revelations of past, present and future. I will convince you that Astrology is true; that it will point the way to success in marriage, love, health, wealth and business. It will tell what profession to follow; changes to come; mistakes to avoid; whether friends are false or true; questions of present or future marriages, divorces, friendships, etc.

Are you in trouble, perplexed or at a loss what to do to secure your greatest desire? No matter what your past experience or what your present trouble may be, I can help you. Write to me and be convinced that Astrology is an accurate Science. Put me to the test and let me prove it to you. My answers to questions and my advice bring good luck and success in love, courtship and financial matters.

Send me your full name and address, stating whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss and exact date of birth; put 2 cents postage on your letter and enclose 10 cents stamps (not coin) to cover part expenses of typing, return postage, etc., and I will send you specially prepared free test reading at once. Write plainly. Address Prof. Raleigh, Suite 209 B, No. 47 Bedford St., London, W. C., England.

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We Allow A 60-Day Test—Entirely At Our Own Risk—To Prove It

No longer any need to drag through life at the mercy of leg-strap and spring trusses. No reason in the world for letting them force you to undergo a dangerous operation.

Away With Leg-Strap and Spring Trusses

So far as we know, our guaranteed rupture holder is the only thing of any kind for rupture that you can get on 60 days trial—the only thing we know of good enough to stand such a long and thorough test. It's the famous Cloths Automatic Massaging Truss—made on an absolutely new principle—has 18 patented features. Self-adjusting. Does away with the misery of wearing belts, leg-straps and springs. Guaranteed to hold at all times—including when you are working, taking a bath, etc. Has curedin case after case that seemed hopeless.

Write for Free Book of Advice—Cloth-bound, 194 pages. Explains the dangers of operation. Shows just what's wrong with elastic and spring trusses, and why druggistsshould

PLANS TO EXTEND U.S. TRADE ABROAD

Administration Will Sidetrack "Dolar Diplomacy" of Knox and Taft.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The Wilson administration has adopted a substitute for the policy of "dollar diplomacy" which will be observed in the extension of American trade.

The policy determined upon is not new, for it is a renunciation of that of Secretary Olney during the second Cleveland administration. It contemplates in short, the employment by American diplomatic and consular officers of "all proper methods" for the extension of American interests, treating all on exactly the same plane and giving preference to none.

The adoption of a world trade policy was forced on the administration by repeated inquiries from Americans abroad, particularly in China. These men sought information as to just what they might expect from the administration in backing them up in their efforts to promote American trade.

Many of the inquiries were presented to the legation of the United States in Peking, and the legation transmitted them to the state department.

Americans Up in the Air.

Americans in China since last March, when President Wilson refused longer to support American bankers interested in the sextuple loan, which action comprised an apparently complete withdrawal from the fight for prestige in China, where commerce follows closely on the heels of successful diplomacy, have been at a total loss to know what to do.

They had no assurances of the essential support of the American legation in their efforts to engage in the world-wide fight for contracts of the construction of railways, the making of loans and other things. They caw business men of other countries, obtaining valuable concessions and great contracts. Within the last six months have they witnessed a Belgian concern granted two great railways concessions.

An English concern—Paulling & Co.—obtained another as well as a valuable contract for the construction of a breakwater at Chefoo.

Reverts to Olney Policy.

The Wilson administration has gone back to the second term of Grover Cleveland to find the principles upon which its policy is to be based.

At that time Mr. Denby, the American minister in China, inquired of Mr. Olney, then secretary of state, as to American policy in China. He outlined an attitude for Mr. Denby to assume which applies to the present situation and within the last few days an instruction has gone from the state department to E. T. Williams, the American charge d'affaires in Pekin, embodying the principles laid down by Mr. Olney.

Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the new American minister to China, who is now in this country, not yet having gone to his post, will be given a copy of this instruction and will abide thereby.

The United States produces about 83 per cent of the world's oysters.

BRYAN CLOSES SEASON

Gives His Earnings — Will Do So Again.

Washington, Sept. 20.—Secretary Bryan will conclude his chautauqua lectures for the season tonight with an address at Warrentown, Va.

Secretary Bryan today commenting upon the termination of his engagements announced that he would continue to lecture as long as he remained Secretary of State, whenever he felt there was proper occasion and a desire to do so.

Mr. Bryan issued this statement:

Net Receipts $6,500.

This evening is the last of the chautauqua lectures for this season.

The total income from chautauqua lectures this year is a little over $7,000, the net receipts after taking out the necessary expenses are something over $6,500. The number of whole week days which have been used for the lectures, is, according to my recollection, seven. The remainder of the lectures have been delivered at places near enough to this city to leave in the afternoon, some times as late as 3:08 o'clock.

"I would not assume that the public was interested in these details, were it not for the fact that the representatives of a few newspapers have regarded it as a matter of great importance."

When Mr. Bryan was asked if he would lecture any more during his connection with the state department he replied:

Will Not Give Up Plans.

"I expect to lecture whenever I deem it desirable or necessary to do so, and have not in the least altered the plans which were made at the time I assumed the duties of the office. The criticism that has been directed against my lecturing is no more bitter than the criticism I have undergone at other times and for other things during my connection with politics.

"A part of this criticism is malicious, a part of it is partisan, and a part of it is based upon misinformation. That which is malicious will answer itself; that which is partisan will be accepted as such, that which is based upon misinformation will cease when the critics are better informed."

Closes the Incident.

No man should enter public life if he objects to criticsm, and he cannot stay in public life if he permits criticisms to turn him from doing what he thinks is right. He must decde his duty for himself, and he is answerable for any mistakes he makes. I regard lecturing as an entirely legitimate field. I lecturde before I was nominated for the presidency; I lectured between campaigns; I shall continue to lecture, and I shall not believe that any person whose opinion is worth having will think the less of me because I do so. This closes the lecture subject for the present.

OLDEST D. A. R. DIES

Plainfield, N. J., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Charlotte B. Poucher, said to have been the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, died yesterday at her home here. She was born at Claversack, N. Y., 92 years ago.

CLEARS NOTED MURDER MYSTERY

Man Confesses Having Slain Young Girl in Rochester Cemetery.

Philadelphia, Sept. 22.—The identity of the perpetrator of the brutal murder of Anna Catharine Schumacher in Holy Sepulchere Cemetery in Rochester, N. Y., on August 7, 1909, was established here late last night, it is believed when, according to Capt. Cameron of the Philadelphia detective bureau, Jacob Wolfsohn, arrested for larceny, confessed to having committed the deed.

The murder was a sensational one and despite extraordinary efforts of the authorities, no clue was ever found to the identity of the murderer.

After Wolfsohn's arrest guards noticed that he constantly paced his cell and seemed to have something on his mind. Finally, according to the detectives the prisoner asked for pencil and paper and wrote a note to the district attorney containing the simple statement that he had killed a girl in a cemetery at Rochester and that her name was Schumacher.

Under questioning by Capt. Cameron and two other detectives, he collapsed. Later he recovered sufficiently to make his alleged confession which as repeated by the detectives is substantially as follows: Wolfsohn said he passed the cemetery every day on his way home and several times noticed the girl placing flowers on a grave.

"I flirted with her and she smiled back at me," Wolfsohn confessed, according to the detectives. "The next day I saw her and spoke to her. We agreed to see each other there the next day. She kept her appointment. I tried to kiss her, but she resented this and tried to run away. I grabbed her and began choking her. She screamed, but no one heard her, and then I strangled her.

"I then attacked her and after that dragged the body to the woods in the cemetery. I found a grave digger's spade and dug a hole large enough to place the body in it.

"No one knows how I suffered for doing this. I could keep it secret no longer."

WAS BIG TIM MURDERED?

District Attorney Begins Investigation Into Death.

New York, Sept. 19.—An investigation into "certain features" of the death of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, whose mangled body was recently found at a railroad crossing in the Bronx borough, was begun today by District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Whitman would go no further than to say nothing definite had developed as yet.

Since the funeral of "Big Tim" rumors have been persistent that he had not met death accidentally, some version being that he had been set upon by footpads and left unconscious upon the tracks, or murdered outright. No autopsy was performed on his body. Coroner Healy has set September 29, as the date for the inquest.

BILL GOES TO SENATE

Currency Measure Now to Face New Fight.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Fresh from its triumphant passage in the house, the entrance of the administration currency bill to its gauntlet in the senate was signalized by a statement from Chairman Owen of the banking commission, that he expected the measure out of committee and on the senate floor for action by October 6.

"I believe I am as fully prepared to act on the currency bill now as I would be if I gave it much longer study," said Senator Shafroth, another Democratic member of the committee. "I believe congress should dispose of it before the next regular session begins."

President Wilson's conference last night with Senator Reed, one of the committee Democrats who has criticized many provisions of the bill adversely will be followed, it is expected, by individual conferences with other Democrats who have shown opposition to the measure or criticised its vital features. With the aid of Secretary McAdoo, the President will endeavor to overcome some of their arguments and bring the senate committee to the support of the bill.

Tells How Toledo Was Christened

Know how Toledo got its name?

A writer in the Ladies' Home Journal for September tells the story, also how The Blade came to be the name of this publication. Here it is: under the caption "The Name of Your Town:"

"About 100 years ago a little settlement existed at the mouth of the Maumee river. Its name, Port Lawrence, was given in honor of the great naval commander. The little town was not prosperous, and five years later Major Stickney an enthusiastic but eccentric man, founded another settlement right next to Port Lawrence, and called his village Vistula. Both settlements were stimulated somewhat by the competition, but neither prospered sufficiently, and one year later it was proposed to unite the towns.

"Everything was easily arranged except the name, and here trouble arouse. Major Stickney insisted that the new community accept the name of his part, Vistula, but the citizens were not prepared to have a name thrust upon them by one whose peculiarities led him to name his two children 'No. 1' and 'No. 2.' This fact in the major's family life was enough to cause any suggestion from him to be received skeptically.

"The discussions were many and heated, when Willard Daniels, a merchant of Vistula, suggested that they adopt the name of Toledo, the ancient capital of Spain. He explained that the word originally was 'Toledoth,' from the Hebrew, meaning 'Mother of People' and Mr. Daniels said they ought to be able to come together under such a title of peace. Another reason was the remarkable nearness in latitudes of both places, in Spain and in Ohio, the actual difference being only a little more than one degree. Further arguments were that it was pleasant in sound, easy to pronounce, and that no other city of the western continent as yet bore the name.

"His reasoning prevailed and the united towns assumed the name Toledo. That they remained true to it is shown in the fact that their first permanent newspaper was call 'The Toledo Blade' in recognition of the fact that Toledo, Spain, was famed all over the world for the quality of the sword blades which it produced."

43 YEARS IN PRISON

Oldest Convict in Ohio Pen Is Released.

Columbus, Sept. 22.—Governor Cox this morning granted "emancipation day" pardons to John Taborn, 66, of Delaware county, the oldest prisoner in point of confinement, in the Ohio penitentiary, and Joseph Chanceller, of Brown county. Befitting the day, both pardons were to negroes.

Taborn had refused a pardon from Governor Harris on condition that he go to the Sandusky soldiers' home, because he said he "would as soon be in one prison as another."

He was serving a life sentence for a second degree murder, which was committed in 1870, at the age of 23, while he was on a drunken spree. Until last spring, when he was sent to the prison farm at Orient, he never had been outside the walls of the penitentiary. He saw street cars and automobiles then for the first time, though he had seen flying machines perching over the prison.

He is known as "Uncle John" by all prisoners and guards of the penitentiary, and spent most of his time sitting on the porch of the hospital, or strolling about the interior lawn. Once he refused to go outside of the inner gate to see a street car, when Warden Jones offered to escort him, because he declared he would wait until he could see cars as a free man. Common Pleas Judge H. W. Jewell, of Delaware county, says his pardon will be approved by every citizen of the county.

Chancellor was received at the penitentiary nine years ago from Brown county to serve 10 years for shooting with intent to wound. In 1906 he was paroled, but violated the parole by a technical error in conduct and was returned. Warden Thomas recommended both pardons.

ROOSEVELT TO SAIL OCTOBER 4

Plans His Tour and Speeches in South America.

New York, Sept. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt will deliver at least three formal addresses during the first month of his South American tour. Frank Harper, his secretary, said today that at Rio Janeiro, where the colonel will make his first stop after leaving New York, Mr. Roosevelt will speak on "American Internationalism." The probable date of this address is October 22. At Sao Paulo, Brazil, October 27, he will speak on "Character and Civilization," and at Buenos Aires he will deliver an address, November 5, on "Democratic Ideals."

Col. Roosevelt will sail October 4 on the steamer Van Dyke, reaching Rio Janeiro October 21. He is due at Sao Paulo October 25, and he expects to reach Buenos Aires November 4. After leaving Argentine he will visit Valparaiso and Santiago, Chile. His itinerary from this point has not yet been announced.

SILENT LEGION DO HONOR TO GAYNOR

Uncounted Thousands Stand About City Hall and Trinity Church.

New York, Sept. 22.—The body of Mayor Gaynor was taken at 10:30 o'clock this morning from its resting place in the City Hall to Trinity church, where Bishop Greer read over it the solemn Episcopal service for the burial of the dead.

A standing army of citizens, many thousands strong, greater even in number than the throng which had gazed on the body as it lay in state yesterday, blackened the sidewalk from curb to building line as the funeral train crept along the 10 blocks of lower Broadway from the city hall to the church.

With the official flag of the mayor draped over its head, the coffin lay, 10 feet above the roadway, upon a bier whose sombre folds of crepe were unrelieved by color. A great wreath of white chrysanthemums lay on the right of the casket, another wreath of orchids and ferns lay on the left and a third rested at the dead mayor's feet. Sixteen coal black horses, heavy with black trappings, flanked on the right by a single file of police, on the left by firemen, drew the catafalque through the street.

As the coffin passed between the two walls of spectators, held to the curb by an unbroken line of police, every man bared his head and only the blue capped patrolman remained covered. Of these were 5,000 in the line of march or on duty along the way of the funeral train.

The 12 honorary pall bearers, headed by William H. Taft, marched six on each side of the coffin. Behind them came official committees of the city, two companies of city hall police—men who had come in daily contact with the mayor during his life time—and the long train of organizations and individuals chosen from the many who applied for places in the funeral train. More than 50,000 had wanted to be in line, but in accord with Mrs. Gaynor's wishes for as simple service and little display as possible, less than half the number were permitted to participate.

So ilent stood the throngs of spectators that the tolling of the bell in the tower of Trinity could be heard at the city hall when the cortege started.

After the services, the funeral procession moved slowly over Brooklyn bridge and thence to Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, for interment.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY

You can make dollars and dollars selling Pure Fruit Candy; so if you want more money than you ever possessed, send forty-eight two-cent stamps to cover the expense of mailing seventy-seven Pure Food Formulas and a set of assorted Bon-bon moulds. I will help you start in business. I am glad to help others, who, like myself, need money. People say "the candy is the best they ever tasted"—therein lies the beauty of the business. You don't have to canvass; you sell right from your own home. I made $12 the first day; so can you. Isabelle Inez, Block 1131, Pittsburg, Pa.

200 ALBANIANS KILLED IN BATTLE WITH SERVIAN ARMY

Vienna, Sept. 23.—In a fierce battle today between Servian troops and Albanians on the new Albanian frontier, 20 Albanians were killed and a large number wounded.

A dispatch to a local newspaper says that the fighting ocurred between Dibra and Jakova, where many of the battles between the Servians and the Turks were fought in the Balkan war.

The encounter was brought about by an attempt of several thousand Albanians to penetrate the territory captured by the Servians from the Turks. They were repulsed.

The Servian troops lost one captain and a considerable number of men. They have since been reinforced.

A NEW CHANNEL FOR THE PLAGUE

Panama Canal May Bring Grave Dangers to Health of Nation.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The open of the Panama canal will be accompanied by grave dangers to the health of this nation. Yellow fever, cholera and the plague, so prevalent in the tropics, will be more easily conveyed to ports of the United States. The connecting of the Atlantic and Pacific immediately presents a complication which the public health and marine hospital service, the guardians of the nation's health, have never before had to contend with. The hyphenating of the two oceans by means of the canal will necessarily be followed by disease interchange having startling possibilities.

Ports in this country which are now practically free from any danger of infection through the carrying of disease by vessels will, with the opening of the canal, come into closer commercial relationship with the ports that have in the past spread abroad one of the tropical diseases. In many of these cases these ports will be reached within the incubation period of the disease, which illustrates one of the new dangers that must be met.

Route for Tourists.

With the growth of Central and South American trade with the United States which is expected to follow the completion of the canal in many places in the danger zone will become important commercial centers and ports which are now practically unknown will be much frequented by vessels. Not only will the possibilities of conveying disease through freight cargoes be multiplied, but the canal will be bound to prove the popular route for tourists. It is even certain to attract much travel from Europe to the far east as well as to our own Pacific coast of South America.

These are the general conditions which have been taken into consideration by the officials of the public health and marine hospital service in making preparations to meet the new situation. Assistant Surgeon General L. E. Cofer has given the matter his especial attention and as a result has worked out a system of quarantine regulations of international importance and which may have the effect of bringing about a far-reaching crusade against disease and the unsanitary conditions which create disease.

The widespread interchange of disease which the opening of the canal makes possible is best illustrated by reference to the various regions which are to be put in direct communication with each other by all-water routes. It is a known fact that disease is not transmitted through cargoes transported by rail with the same facility as in the case of the transportation by ships. Rats convey the infection of plague and mosquitoes are essential to the communication of the yellow fever germ. Vessels carry rats and mosquitoes from one port to another, and this is the danger that the quarantine officials find the most difficult to contend with.

Quarantine Stations.

For some time the public health and marine hospital service has maintained efficient quarantine stations at each end of the canal zone. So effectively have these stations carried on their work that it may be safely stated that no disease has been imported into the zone. On the other hand the army under the direction of the canal commission has effectively stamped out yellow fever within the zone and the sanitary condition maintained there is said to be superior to that of any other place in the tropical zone.

Assuming that ships passing through the canal will not have to fear infection as a result of passage through the canal, there remains only to be considered the possibilities of the conveyance of disease between ports which are not now in direct water communication except by the long route around Cape Horn.

"Between the east and west coasts of North and South America two sets of yellow fever and plague zones will be brougrt into intimate association," said Dr. Cofer in discussing the matter. "The east and west coasts of North and South America, now far removed from each other on account of the geographical barriers which the Isthmus of Panama forms between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, will be directly connected, and transmissible diseases no longer impeded in their course by trans-continental railways, are liable to be brought direct in vessels through the new marine route, the Panama canal."

Plague Is Not Scarce.

Cholera, plague and yellow fever are not as scarce as is generally believed. The latest report of the public health service shows that the service has been informed of 196 cases of plague and nearly as many deaths from the same disease during the week ending September 12, in those countries from which reports are received. The report for the same week shows that there were 12 new cases of yellow fever in Campeche, Mexico, alone. The same reports shows hundreds of cases of cholera in the Balkan states.

The same report shows that there were 46 deaths from smallpox in Pernambuco, Brazil, during the month of July and that there is an epidemic of smallpox in the principal ports of Chile, which are expected to be the ports of destination of many vessels passing through the canal. During the summer a number of cases of plague occurred in Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay.

What Sulzer Is Accused of Doing

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The eight articles of impeachment voted against Gov. Sulzer by the assembly are in substance:

That he filed with the secretary of state a false statement of his receipts and other monetary transactions during his gubernational campaign.

That he committed perjury in this statement.

That he bribed witnesses to withhold testimony from the legislative committee which investigated his campaign accounts. That he suppressed evidence by means of threats to keep witnesses from testifying before the investigating committee.

That he dissuaded a particular witness, Frederick L. Colewell, from attending, under subpoena the sessions of the investigating committee.

That he committed, larceny in speculating in stocks with money and checks contributed for his campaign.

That as governor he threatened to use his office and influence to affect the vote of certain public officers.

That while governor he corruptly used his authority to affect prices of securities on the New York Stock Exchange, in some of which securities he was at the time interested.

TEA PARTY ON AN AIRSHIP

Social Event on Zeppelin Cruiser a Great Success.

Berlin, Sept. 22.—The first tea party ever given aboard an airship took place yesterday afternoon while the Zeppelin passenger ship Sachsen was in flight near Berlin. Twelve women and eight men were the guests of Dr. Feist-Wollheim, of this city. Counting the crew, the Sachsen carried 30 persons and the party lasted an hour and three quarters.

One of the guests after disembarking described the innovation as an unqualified success. A cruise of about 55 miles was made. No heating apparatus or anything requiring fire is carried on the Sachsen because of the danger of gas explosion, so the tea, milk, water and toast had to be taken up already warmed.

PEOPLE OF PANAMA MOVE AS CANAL IS OPENED

Washington, Sept. 19.—Details of how the denizens of the jungles and the inhabitants of the small towns in the interior of the isthmus of Panama were driven out of their homes by the rising waters of Gatun lake, as the canal approached completion, were told in advices received today.

During the past 18 months, 70 per cent of the population has been moved out of the area to be flooded. Some went entirely out of the lake watershed upon being notified; others had to be taken out when the rising waters were almost at their doors; many disappeared in higher levels with the trackless silence of wood creatures, and others moved in bodies, forming new settlements and preserving the communal life of the old villages.

In one case 350 people were collected and moved by rail and water a distance of 60 miles and set down upon a town site arranged for them.

The government of Panama is selling these people building material and food at cost and has even supplied a school house and a church.

G. A. R. GOES TO DETROIT

Mobile, Houston and New York Were After Encampment.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Election of officers of the G. A. R. and selection of the next encampment city were expected to conclude official business today of the 47th annual encampment, in session here.

When the encampment convened this morning the choice of commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Alfred B. Beers apparently still was between Col. C. E. Adams of Superior, Neb., and Washington Gardner of Albion, Mich.

New York, Detroit, Mobile, Ala., and Houston, Tex., are among the cities with representatives here endeavoring to secure the 1914 encampment. Detroit was finally selected for next year's encampment.

John E. Sautter, of Pittsburg, Pa., was elected commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans, in annual session here.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line.) Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FREE FOR 6 MONTHS—MY SPECIAL offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT," it is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich, richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407, 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Persons to do easy, pleasant coloring work at home. Good pay. No canvassing. No experience required. Illustrated particulars free. Helping-Hand Stores, 5458 H. So. Halsted, Chicago.

$10 per 100 upward paid tacking signs, distributing booklets, samples, etc. Send 6c stamps for price list paid, secure territory. C. Shepard Agency, Lebanon, N. H.

Wanted—Men prepare as firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Hundreds put to work; $75 to $100 month. No experience necessary; 500 more wanted. Standard Ohio roads. Write Inter Railway Dept. (56) Indianapolis, Ind.

Wanted—Investigators and detectives; $150 to $300 per month. Some traveling positions. Free particulars. National Detective Agency, Dept. W-86, Chicago.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies make shields at home. $10 per 100. Work sent prepaid to reliable women. Particulars for stamped addressed envelope. Eureka Co., Dept. 23, Kalamazoo, Mich.

$7 per 50 at home embroidering corner ladies' handkerchiefs; spare time or steady; 25c for package samples, lessons, advice; any distance postpaid. Arabian Supply Co., Cleveland, O.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Men and women over 18 for U. S. government positions. $60 to $150 month. Thousands of appointments this year. Full unnecessary. Farmers eligible. Common education sufficient. Write for free booklet of positions open to you. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-31, Rochester N. Y.

FARM LANDS.

Oregon Book Free, sent on request. Official state book, telling of Oregon's resources, climate and agricultural opportunities for the man of moderate means. Questions answered; have painstaking answer—we have nothing to sell. Room 22, Portland Commercial Club, Portland, Oregon.

AGENTS.

Hundreds make $50–$75 weekly selling guaranteed Hosiery for largest manufacturer in America. Why not you? Complete outfit free. Write quick to our city office. Madison Hosiery Mills, 486 Broadway, New York city.

Active, Permanent Agents for Lamp Chimney that won't break. Sales quadrupled made by throwing it on the floor or standing on it. May be rolled down stairs, or heated and plunged into cold water without breaking. Almost every home a sale. Send 25 cents today for sample by parcel post prepaid and begin at once. Armstrong Plate Lamp Chimney Company, Dept. 15, Pittsburg, Pa.

Men-Women—Sell 24 bottles delicious Zem-Fla a day and make $34.40 weekly. To introduce means sale. Write Bacorn Co., Elmira, N. Y.

Agents, earn $10 per day. Sell three 50c Ties $1.00. FREE Monogram Gold Cuff Links and Stick Pin. Bowden cleared $71, 5 days; Ogden $40, 4 days. Free samples. Comer Neckwear Co., 58 Second St., Dayton, Ohio.

Agents—Get particulars of one of the best paying propositions ever put on the market. Something no one else sells. Make $4,000 yearly. Send postal today for particulars. E. M. Foltman, Sales Manager, 6730 Sycamore St., Cincinnati, O.

POSTCARDS.

25 high-class post cards 10c post paid. Word Pub. Co., 716 5th st., Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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MALE HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. My free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write today—NOW. EARL HOPKINS, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS.

AGENTS PORTRAITS 35c, FRAMES 15c. Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days credit. Samples and catalog free. Consolidated Portrait Co., Dept. 4141, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago.

250 Acres, $2,000, Part Cash

Income $1650

The farm bargain of the year; income last year for one year totals $1,650; 9 cows, 4 calves, poultry, wagons, machinery are given with farm; 35 acres in dark loam fields, pasture for 17 cows; estimated to cut 1,000 cords of wood and 100,000 ft. of timber; ¾ mile to village, mail delivered; 100 apple trees, small fruits; 7-room house, 2 large barns, other outbuildings; owner has other farm, must sell this; actually given away at $2,000, part cash; wood and timber alone will pay for all. Further details of this and hundreds of other farms from $600 up, page 36 "Strout's Farm Catalogue 36," write today for free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 105, Union Bank Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

BIG MONEY WRITING SONGS We have paid thousands of dollars to amateur song writers. Experience not necessary. Write for free particulars or send us your song poems or melodies today for free examination. Acceptance guaranteed if available. Big Song Writer's Magazine, beautifully illustrated book and valuable advice all free. Dugdale Co., 209 Dugdale Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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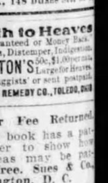

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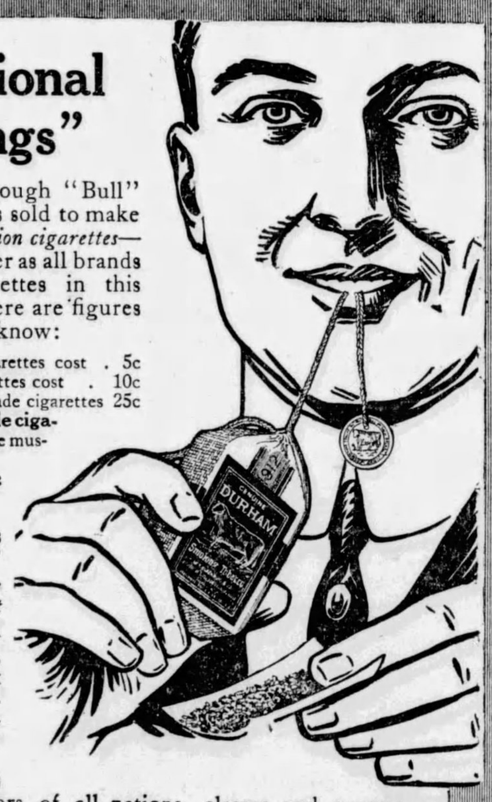

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